

VOL. XIX
 PAGES 1257-1301

No. 29

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1961

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Score	ii
...	1257
... and The ...	1263
... mittee ...	1266
... s Of ...	1279
... ures ...	1286
... dential ...	1289
... c Laws - ...	1295
... Chart ...	1299
... Chart ...	1300
... in ...	iv

**Kerr-Mills Bill:
 Six Month Report**

**32 States Reduce Own Spending,
 Federal Burden Up \$44.5 Million**

Page 1275

House Kills NLRB Plan

Page 1259

**California
 Redistricting
 Report**

Page 1280

AEC Authorization

Page 1257

Berlin Background

Page 1263

LEAD-ZINC CONTROVERSY

Page 1272

COPYRIGHT 1961

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • FEderal 8-4660

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of July 21, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	263	174	0
SENATE	64	36	0

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/15/61	PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61	Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-30 5/5/61
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 7300)	Reported 6/1/61		Reported 5/12/61	Passed 5/25/61	
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 7215)	Reported 5/26/61				
NDEA Amendments (S 1726) (HR 6774)	Reported 7/6/61		Ordered Reported		
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61	Passed 3/16/61	PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)	Hearings Scheduled				
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61	Reported 6/20/61	Passed 6/26/61	PL 87-64 6/30/61
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61	Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-31 5/8/61
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61	Passed 3/29/61	PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61	Passed 3/10/61	PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers (S 1945) (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61	Ordered Reported		
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 8230)	Ordered Reported		Reported 7/17/61	Debate Scheduled	
Mutual Security (S 1983) (HR 7372)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/16/61	Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps (S 2000) (HR 7500)			Hearings Completed		
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61	Passed 2/6/61	PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61	Passed 3/3/61	PL 87-36 5/19/61
Civil Rights (S 1817-20, S J Res 81-82) (HR 6875-77, HR 6890, H J Res 403-4)					
Tax Revision	Hearings Completed				
Highway Financing (HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61	Reported 6/12/61	Passed 6/15/61	PL 87-61 6/29/61
Water Pollution (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Reported 6/7/61	Passed 6/22/61	PL 87-88 7/20/61
Tax Extension (HR 7446)	Reported 6/5/61	Passed 6/8/61	Reported 6/14/61	Passed 6/22/61	PL 87-72 6/30/61
Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 8102)	Reported 7/18/61		Ordered Reported		
Omnibus Housing (S 1922) (HR 6028)	Reported 6/1/61	Passed 6/22/61	Reported 5/19/61	Passed 6/12/61	PL 87-70 6/30/61

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE

Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth

Senior Writers: Elizabeth J. Brenner, Robert C. Keith, William A. Korn, Carolyn Mathiasen, Helene C. Monberg, Neal R. Peirce.

Research Writers: Stephen Chatnuck, Ruth Hussey, Elizabeth M. James, Gladys Miller, Jonas V. Morris, David C. Niblack, Shirley Seib, Wayne Walker, Donald A. Webster.

CQ Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun.

Editorial Assistants: Barbara Gauntt, Charles D. McCamey, Roberta E. Russell, James C. Whittemore.

Publisher: Buel F. Weare.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin, Jr.

Copyright 1961 by Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1156 Nineteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

HOUSE AND SENATE DIFFER ON AEC POWER PROJECT

The Atomic Energy Commission fiscal 1962 authorization bill (HR 7576) was cleared for conference when the Senate July 18 passed a version which retained a \$95 million authorization for electric generating facilities for the new Hanford, Wash., plutonium production reactor. The House had deleted the item before passing the bill July 13. The only other difference between the House and Senate versions was a Senate provision authorizing \$5 million for research and development of nuclear processes using coal.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 13 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a \$270,440,000 AEC authorization (HR 7576 -- H Rept 562) after knocking out the \$95 million Hanford power project, which was the only controversial item in the bill. The proposed generating facilities would produce electricity from excess reactor steam, to be sold by the federal Bonneville Power Administration at a price that would offset the AEC's costs. The project was strongly opposed by private power companies and the coal industry. It was added by President Kennedy to the Eisenhower Administration's AEC budget.

Most House Republicans and a scattering of Democrats, largely from Southern states and the coal-producing regions of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, supported an amendment by James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) to eliminate the generating project. The amendment was agreed to on a 176-140 teller vote. All five GOP members of the Washington State delegation opposed the Van Zandt amendment.

BACKGROUND -- The 1958 AEC construction bill authorized a \$145 million dual-purpose reactor to be built at the Hanford facility, designed both to produce plutonium for weapons and to generate electricity for power. In signing the bill (PL 85-590) President Eisenhower called the entire project "unsound" and said that "reliable economic data supporting" the need for the costly power-generating facilities "are wholly lacking." (1958 Almanac p. 313) Subsequently, appropriations to build the plutonium-producing reactor, including \$25 million for coils and other parts necessary for eventual power production, were provided by Congress. The reactor is scheduled to begin operating in October 1962.

HR 7576 was reported June 21 by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. The majority report recommended construction of electric generating facilities at the Hanford plant, saying it was needed to meet future power requirements in the Pacific Northwest. Five Republican members of the Committee filed minority views opposing the \$95 million project. (Weekly Report p. 1213)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7576: Authorized \$131,440,000 for new AEC construction projects in fiscal 1962.

Increased prior authorizations by \$127 million, including \$111 million for a two-mile long linear accelerator

at Stanford University and \$16 million for construction of an advanced test reactor.

Rescinded prior authorizations totaling \$19,027,000.

Authorized \$7 million for the cooperative atomic power program and permitted use of an additional \$5 million through waiver of use charge authority.

Extended for one year, through June 30, 1962, the date for approving proposals under the third round of the cooperative power reactor demonstration program.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

July 13 -- James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) -- Delete from the bill a \$95 million authorization for the construction of electric generating facilities for the Hanford plutonium production reactor. Teller vote, 176-140.

DEBATE -- July 13 -- Chet Holifield, Atomic Energy Committee chairman -- Accused the private utility industry of declaring "all-out war" on the Hanford project. Utility representatives were "button-holing every Member of Congress" and spreading "false" claims, including the claim that the 800,000-kilowatt facility, which would produce almost half as much electricity as the Grand Coulee Dam, would replace coal. He said the project was economically sound and would contribute to the nation's international prestige, since the proposal would build the largest nuclear power plant in the world.

Catherine May (R Wash.) -- The plant "will prove our intention to develop the peaceful use of the atom" and the experience gained in operating it "will be very valuable to private industry as it takes over the operation of large nuclear power stations."

Van Zandt -- The critical question is whether AEC should become a major producer of government-generated electric power. "What assurance do we have that Hanford will not be the precedent on which a federal nuclear power system will be built?" He also said it was "illogical" to "lure potential industry away from depressed areas" when Congress has appropriated "nearly \$400 million" to develop industry in those areas.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- The coal industry was depressed because of competing fuels subsidized in part by the Government. "We do not propose to stand for any more national legislation that puts us to an economic disadvantage."

Ken Hechler (D W.Va.) -- "Coal and atomic energy are not enemies.... This could be an easy vote for me. I could silently cast my vote against the proposal for Hanford, and my local newspapers would praise me editorially, the big contributors would help me in my campaigns, the John Birch Society which has been yapping at my heels would not have something to yap about, and everybody would nod and say, 'You are a smart politician.'" Nevertheless, he would support the plant since on balance it "will help strengthen the nation."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 18, in passing HR 7576 by voice vote, authorized \$370,440,000 for the AEC. Passage came after the Senate defeated, by a 36-54 roll-call vote,

a Republican attempt to delete the \$95 million Hanford authorization. Eleven Democrats, all from the South, joined 25 Republicans in opposing the project, while six Republicans and 48 Democrats supported it. (For voting, see chart p. 1299)

Following defeat of the GOP amendment, which was offered by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), ranking minority member of the Atomic Energy Committee, Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) offered an amendment, which was accepted by voice vote, to authorize appropriation of \$5 million for research on nuclear processes that might develop new uses for coal.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7576 was identical to the House bill (see above), except for retaining the \$95 million provision for the Hanford facilities and adding \$5 million for research and development of nuclear processes promoting use of coal.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

July 18 -- Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) -- Authorize \$5 million to study, develop and design nuclear processes having an application for improving and using coal and coal products. Voice Vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

July 18 -- Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Delete the \$95 million authorization for the Hanford project. Roll-call vote, 36-54.

DEBATE -- July 18 -- John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- "I do not believe the private vs. public power controversy is at issue in this (Hanford) project. What is at issue is: Shall we waste energy (from reactors) or shall we utilize this source of power to help the citizens and industries of an important area of our country and in turn help the entire country?" The Hanford reactor "will be the largest reactor in the entire world," producing as a byproduct 11 million pounds of steam per hour, "a greater volume of steam than is produced by any single existing steam-generating facility....in the world."

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "I see absolutely no sound reason for the Federal Government to spend the taxpayers' money to build and operate tax-exempt commercial electric plants to compete with private industry."

Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- The Hanford plant will be "a sword and a plowshare -- a sword which will help defend our country through the production of plutonium, and a plowshare in the form of the production of electricity."

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- The project "will teach us nothing (new) about the atomic art (and) nothing about the generating of electricity." The AEC "has no business whatsoever going into the production of commercial power for sale."

NASA AUTHORIZATION

Congress July 20 sent to President Kennedy a bill (HR 6874) authorizing fiscal 1962 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of \$1,784,300,000 -- almost double the \$915 million that was appropriated to NASA in 1960. Final action on the measure came with the approval of a conference report (H Rept 742), first by the House on a 354-59 roll-call vote, then by the Senate by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p.1300)

The authorization, setting a ceiling on subsequent appropriations, represented the full amount sought by President Kennedy after twice revising the original Eisenhower space budget estimates -- the second time

following the successful orbit of the globe April 12 by Soviet "Cosmonaut" Gagarin. House approval of the conference report was preceded by brief debate over the wisdom of entering a race with the Soviets to put a man on the moon, at an ultimate cost of \$20 billion or more -- a project recommended by the President after original House passage of HR 6874 and accounting for \$531 million of the final authorization.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower's January budget request for NASA was \$1,109,630,000, plus an additional "emergency construction" authorization of \$15 million. President Kennedy on March 28 increased this request by \$125,670,000. The House Science and Astronautics Committee then added another \$126,600,000, for a total of \$1,361,900,000, plus the \$15 million "emergency" authorization -- a figure approved by the House May 24. (Weekly Report p. 876)

On May 25 the President sent to the Senate a special space message, raising his earlier request for NASA by \$549 million, bringing the new total for the agency to \$1,784,300,000 and dropping the earlier request for the \$15 million "emergency" authorization. The Senate June 28, in passing HR 6874, approved the full amount, raising the House figure by \$422.4 million, and dropping the extra \$15 million item. (Weekly Report p. 1205)

House conferees quickly agreed to the total figure in the Senate bill, but won agreement to the transfer of \$10 million from construction funds to research and development funds, of which \$7.1 million was for solid fuels and \$2.9 million for electrical propulsion. Conferees also agreed to modify a provision added by the Senate, authorizing NASA to give non-profit contractors title to research facilities built with NASA funds. The modification required a "positive determination" by NASA that each such action would best serve the space program.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 6874 authorized appropriations in the following amounts:

Salaries and expenses	\$ 226,686,000
Research and development	1,305,539,000
Construction of facilities	252,075,000
TOTAL	\$1,784,300,000

(Authorizations for specific projects in the space program, although not stipulated in the lump-sum authorization bill, were set forth in the report of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee. See Weekly Report p. 1205)

WATER POLLUTION

President Kennedy July 20 signed into law a bill (HR 6441 -- PL 87-88) expanding the federal water pollution control program and increasing the annual authorizations for federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants. The Senate July 14 approved by voice vote the conference report on the measure (H Rept 675). The House had approved it July 13.

PROVISIONS -- See Weekly Report p. 1227.

The new law authorized \$570 million in construction grants through June 30, 1967. Rep. John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) July 13 said that with \$18 million still available under the original authorization made in 1956, \$588 million would be available for appropriation through fiscal 1967. Baldwin said the Senate first authorized \$440 million and the House \$768 million.

NLRB REORGANIZATION KILLED, SHIPPING PLAN APPROVED

The House July 20 rejected the President's Reorganization Plan for the National Labor Relations Board (Plan No. 5). Later the same day the House, in effect, accepted the President's plan for reorganizing the Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration (Plan No. 7). The action on the NLRB plan came when a resolution disapproving the plan (H Res 328) was adopted by a 231-179 roll-call vote. The action on the plan to replace the Federal Maritime Board was taken when the House rejected by a 184-218 roll-call vote, a motion, offered by Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa), to discharge a resolution to disapprove the plan from the Government Operations Committee, which had tabled the disapproving resolution (H Res 336). (For voting, see chart p. 1300)

The NLRB reorganization plan received more Republican support, 12 votes, than any previous 1961 reorganization plan. Republicans who voted for the plan were: William G. Bray (Ind.), William T. Cahill (N.J.), Robert J. Corbett (Pa.), Paul A. Fino (N.Y.), James G. Fulton (Pa.), Seymour Halpern (N.Y.), Chester E. Merrow (N.H.), Frank C. Osmer Jr. (N.J.), Fred Schwengel (Iowa), Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (Conn.), Eugene Siler (Ky.), and James E. Van Zandt (Pa.). The previous House votes found no Republicans supporting plans No. 1 and No. 2 for the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Communications Commission, respectively, and only one Republican, Walter Norblad (Ore.) voting for plan No. 3 for the Civil Aeronautics Board. He was joined by Laurence Curtis (Mass.) in voting for plan No. 4 on the Federal Trade Commission. Only three Republicans, Chester E. Merrow (N.H.), John P. Saylor (Pa.) and Fred Schwengel (Iowa), supported the plan for the Federal Maritime Board.

The NLRB plan would have taken effect July 23, and plan No. 7 was scheduled to become effective Aug. 12. (Reorganization plans take effect 60 days after their transmittal to Congress unless disapproved by either the House or Senate.) To date the 87th Congress has rejected three of the seven plans recommended by President Kennedy. The House June 15 vetoed the plan for the FCC and the Senate June 21 rejected the SEC plan. Plans for the CAB and FTC took effect July 3 and July 9, respectively. (Weekly Report p. 1205)

The NLRB plan authorized the Board to delegate any of its functions to a panel of Board members, an individual member or other employee, except in adjudication or rule-making proceedings. The plan did not give the Chairman any new authority but granted the Board discretionary review of all delegated actions, with mandatory review required on a vote of one less than the Board majority.

Plan No. 7 authorized the abolition of the Federal Maritime Board, to be replaced by a five-member, independent Federal Maritime Commission which would have all of the Board's regulatory powers. The non-regulatory responsibilities -- awarding of subsidies and promoting a stronger merchant marine -- would be transferred to the Secretary of Commerce and carried out by the Maritime Administration.

Debate on the NLRB plan centered on a provision permitting the Board to review cases at its discretion, unless review were made mandatory by the vote of the Board's majority less one. Opponents said the plan denied the litigant's right to a review of the facts of his

case by eliminating the right to mandatory Board review. Supporters of the plan said the right to court review was adequate protection of the litigant's rights and the discretionary review was necessary to enable the Board to expedite its case load. Opponents also objected to delegation of Board powers to subordinate employees.

Opponents of the Federal Maritime Board reorganization plan supported separation of the Board's regulatory functions from its subsidy-award and promotional functions but opposed granting subsidy powers to the Commerce Secretary. They said the plan in effect gave the Secretary quasi-judicial functions which should be carried out by an independent agency, not an Executive Department. They also said the Board should be reorganized by Congress, not the President. Supporters said the plan would promote efficiency and better supervision of subsidy awards.

BACKGROUND -- The House Government Operations Committee June 26 unfavorably reported (H Rept 576) the resolution (H Res 328) disapproving the NLRB reorganization plan. The Committee July 14 tabled resolutions (H Res 335 and 336) disapproving Reorganization Plans 6 and 7, for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Maritime Board, respectively. (Weekly Report p. 1196)

The Committee action on the maritime plan followed a day of hearings, June 27. Highlights of the testimony:

Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges said the Federal Maritime Board should be reorganized because it could not effectively and efficiently regulate shipping and also administer subsidies and carry on promotional activities.

Vice Admiral Ralph E. Wilson (ret.), chairman of the Federal Maritime Board and also head of the Maritime Administration, said the plan involved "more disadvantages than advantages to the public interest."

John M. Will of the American Export Lines testified in behalf of the Committee of American Steamship Lines, The American Merchant Marine Institute and the Pacific American Steamship Assn. He opposed the reorganization plan but said there should be an independent agency, charged with the promotion of the merchant marine and making of subsidy awards, and also an independent regulatory commission.

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee July 11, 12, and 13 held hearings on the plan and voted 14-11 to approve it.

SENATE NLRB HEARINGS

The Senate Government Operations Committee July 18, by a 6-3 vote, ordered reported unfavorably a resolution (S Res 158) disapproving the NLRB reorganization plan (S Rept 571). The action was taken following four days of hearings. Highlights of the testimony:

July 12 -- Thomas E. Harris of the AFL-CIO favored approval of the NLRB plan. He said the delays which the plan would remedy "work against the unions."

Eugene A. Keeney of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. supported the disapproving resolution. He said the proposed reorganization would not solve delays in NLRB actions and that delegation of Board authority to subordinate employees should not be permitted.

Harvey M. Crow of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said the NLRB should be reorganized, but

Congress, not the President, should do it.

July 14 -- NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch supported the plan. He said it would result in a reduction of the average time required to dispose of unfair labor practice cases from 403 to 263 days.

The Committee report said that though the plan was not a "model of clarity" it would enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities more effectively without denying the rights of litigants. A minority report submitted by Sens. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) said the NLRB should be reorganized through legislation or at least through a clearer, more definite reorganization plan.

In view of the House action July 20, the Senate will not act on the NLRB reorganization plan.

PAY IN EMERGENCY EVACUATIONS

The House July 17, by a 285-86 roll-call vote, passed under suspension of the rules and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 2555) providing for advance payment of salary to civilian employees of the Federal Government who were evacuated in cases of emergency in overseas areas or within the United States. (For voting, see chart p. 0000)

HR 2555 authorized departmental heads of the Executive and Judicial Branches to draw up plans to make 30 days' advance pay to evacuated civilian employees and their dependents and to continue payment for up to 60 days, or for 120 additional days at the discretion of the President, while those evacuated were awaiting reassignment.

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.), speaking in favor of the bill, said: "The purpose of this legislation is to clarify the authority which was exercised in the evacuation at Laos last summer." If a similar evacuation occurred again, "without this clear-cut authority, these employees would have to be disbanded and sent back home."

House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) said the bill also was designed to consolidate and make uniform existing laws and included employees of the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office and District of Columbia government hitherto not covered by such provisions.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa), complaining of the lack of cost estimates on the bill, said its proponents had not provided "substantial proof that this sort of thing is necessary."

BACKGROUND -- HR 2555, which was requested by the Defense Department, was reported June 27 (H Rept 584) by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

DISABLED VETERANS

The Senate July 17 passed by voice vote, with committee amendments, a bill (HR 879) raising compensation payments to veterans with service-connected disabilities and making insurance available to certain veterans. There was no debate. The first-year cost of the compensation increase was estimated at \$76,447,028, and the number eligible at 1,934,509.

As returned to the House, the Senate version of HR 879 was close to President Kennedy's April 27 proposal that veterans be compensated for the rise in the cost of living since the last increase in 1957 but that those with the most severe disabilities receive greater increases. (Weekly Report p. 822) Veterans with less

than 50 percent disability received increases ranging from 2.6 to 6.0 percent (the cost-of-living rise was estimated at 5.4 percent). Those with 50 to 100 percent disability received 5.8 to 8.9 percent increases and veterans who receive additional statutory awards for anatomical losses got increases ranging from 8.4 to 16.7 percent. The total increase range was from \$.50 to \$50 per month.

As passed by the Senate, HR 879 included a Finance Committee amendment providing a two-year period after Jan. 1, 1962 in which veterans who served between Oct. 8, 1940 and April 24, 1951 could apply for National Service Life Insurance policies. A similar amendment was attached to a House-passed bill by the Senate and blocked in the House in 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 259) It was designed for World War II veterans who had allowed their policies to lapse or had not taken out a policy within a specified time after discharge and made NSLI available to certain post-World War II veterans for the first time. A statement inserted in the Congressional Record by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) opposed the NSLI amendment as weakening the private enterprise system and objected that hearings were not held before HR 879 was amended by the Finance Committee.

BACKGROUND -- HR 879 was passed by the House June 5 and reported, amended, by the Senate Finance Committee July 7 (S Rept 501). (Weekly Report p. 1240)

RAILROAD MAIL, EXPRESS RATES

The Senate July 14 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (HR 1986) repealing a provision (section 557) of the Railway Mail Pay Act of 1916 that was designed to prevent railroads from charging higher rates for carrying non-first-class mail than for carrying express matter. The bill was requested by the Interstate Commerce Commission and opposed by the Post Office Department, truckers and freight-forwarders. It was passed by the Senate without opposition.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), the bill's floor manager, said section 557 stood in the way of a revitalization program being undertaken by the Railway Express Agency and repeal was necessary if the agency "is to survive as a private enterprise." Since REA Express in recent years was, in effect, operated at a loss by the railroads, the ICC had ruled the rate provision inapplicable, Johnston said. But when the reorganization was completed, the agency would be on a profit and loss, independent, rate-paying basis. Then if the Postmaster General utilized his authority under section 557 to seek lower rates, Johnston said, it "could result in huge losses to the railroads."

Johnston said he was convinced that the ICC possessed "all the authority it requires to prevent destructive business practices either by REA or the railroads."

BACKGROUND -- The House May 25 passed HR 1986 with amendments. (Weekly Report p. 910)

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 12 reported the bill (S Rept 530) without change. The report said section 557 was not required to insure reasonable rates for mail transportation by the railroads, that its repeal would not adversely affect the Post Office Department nor the competitors of REA Express and that it would remove a "serious barrier to the successful reorganization of the express business."

FULBRIGHT ACT

The Senate July 14 passed, by a 79-5 roll-call vote, and sent to the House a bill (S 1154) consolidating and expanding the U.S. cultural and educational exchange programs. (For voting, see chart p. 1299) Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), John G. Tower (R Texas), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) voted against the bill, on which the Senate completed voting on amendments July 12. (Weekly Report p. 1228)

The bill consolidated and recodified in one statute the exchange programs authorized by: the Fulbright Act (PL 79-584), the Smith-Mundt Act (PL 80-402), the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (PL 84-860) and the Finnish Debt Payment Act (PL 81-265). S 1154 also reproduced language of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, permitting the U.S. to establish centers for technical and cultural exchange in the U.S. and abroad. It reproduced language of PL 83-480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, permitting use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies accrued from the sale of farm surplus commodities to finance exchange activities.

The major expansion that S 1154 authorized in exchange programs permitted the U.S. to participate in programs sponsored by the United Nations and other international organizations. It also permitted U.S. sponsorship of foreign nationals at other than U.S. schools. The Budget Bureau estimated that the expanded programs would cost \$49 million in fiscal 1962. An estimated \$43 million was spent on exchanges in fiscal 1961.

S 1154 permitted the President to reorganize administration of the exchange programs. Currently, each of the Acts consolidated in S 1154 divides administration primarily between the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency. USIA administers programs involving exchange of books and educational materials while the State Department administers exchange of persons.

PROVISIONS -- See Weekly Report p. 1228.

DEBATE -- July 10 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "My main criticism of the (current) program is that it is much too small for a country of our size and responsibility."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- S 1154 "is essential in the great fight that we must make on the cultural and peoples' exchange level against the inroads that the Communist (bloc) is successfully making in many parts of the world."

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- "I can readily understand why a reference was made to the bill as a global aid-to-education bill."

July 12 -- Karl E. Mundt -- (R S.D.) -- Having started with an exchange and cultural program that is "outstanding....we begin to load it up and expand it and enlarge it....until finally it becomes a colossal expense."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 17 -- The House Judiciary, Immigration Subcommittee reported on the immigration aspects of the international exchange program (H Rept 721). A staff study on the subject was conducted in March - May, 1961.

The report said the exchange program's purpose was frustrated when exchange students were permitted to remain in the U.S. without returning to their native lands to share their new knowledge and experience. It recommended stricter enforcement of PL 84-555, which

amended the Smith-Mundt Act to require that exchange students return home for two years before applying for permanent immigration to the U.S.

The report reiterated the announcement, in a Feb. 5, 1959 House speech by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), chairman of the Subcommittee, that no private bills requesting waiver of the two-year waiting period would be reported by the Subcommittee.

DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCE

The Senate July 14 passed by voice vote and returned to the House a bill (HR 6611) providing a temporary reduction from \$500 to \$100 in the amount of foreign purchases a returning resident of the United States may bring into the country duty-free. There was no debate.

The bill was designed to relieve the U.S. balance-of-payments problem by reducing -- by an estimated \$150 million annually -- the flow of dollars out of the country. The temporary reduction would begin on the 30th day following enactment of HR 6611 and be in effect until July 1, 1963.

HR 6611 was passed with a Finance Committee amendment permitting a \$200 exemption for persons returning from the Virgin Islands, provided that at least \$100 of the exemption represented purchases made in the Virgin Islands.

Under existing law a basic exemption of \$200 was allowed if a citizen remained outside the country at least two days and an additional \$300 exemption if the stay was 12 days or longer. The \$300 exemption could be used only once in any six-month period.

HR 6611 cut to \$100 the duty-free exemption and entirely eliminated the \$300 additional exemption.

BACKGROUND -- President Kennedy Feb. 6, in his Special Message on Balance-of-Payments and Gold, suggested reduction of the exemption and Feb. 24 proposed a return to the "historic basic duty-free allowance" of \$100 for a four-year period. (Weekly Report p. 217) The House passed HR 6611 on May 17. (Weekly Report p. 839) The Senate Finance Committee June 29 reported the bill (S Rept 483), adding the extra \$100 exemption for the Virgin Islands.

PL 480 FOOD GRANTS

The House July 10 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (S 1720) extending until Dec. 31, 1961 the President's authority to use grants of surplus farm commodities to promote economic development in underdeveloped countries. The authority had expired June 30 while all other projects authorized under Title II of PL 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended by the 1960 Mutual Security Act, were scheduled to expire Dec. 31. The surplus food was used for payment of wages-in-kind to workers on development projects abroad.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) said passage of S 1720 was necessary to permit development projects to continue in Tunisia and other areas while revision of the entire PL 480 program was being considered as part of the omnibus farm bill (HR 6400, S 1643).

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 1 passed S 1720 unanimously. The House Foreign Affairs Committee June 26 reported the bill (H Rept 579) as passed by the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 939).

AGRICULTURE FUNDS

The House and Senate July 18 agreed by voice votes to the conference report on the agriculture appropriations bill for fiscal 1962 (HR 7444 -- H Rept 726). It was the first appropriation bill for the fiscal year that began July 1 to be cleared by Congress. Federal agencies have been operating under an emergency law (H J Res 465 -- PL 87-65) that made funds available at the same levels the agencies received in fiscal 1961.

The final version of the agriculture bill appropriated \$5,967,494,500, of which almost \$1.4 billion was for regular activities of the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1962, \$1.6 billion was for fiscal 1962 foreign assistance programs and almost \$3 billion was to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for price support and foreign assistance programs of earlier fiscal years. In addition, an estimated \$397 million in permanent appropriations, largely derived from customs receipts, would be available for various uses.

The bill provided almost \$2 billion more than the fiscal 1961 legislation, largely because the foreign assistance programs were for the first time put on a "pay-as-you-go basis" by appropriation of funds for the current year. Previous bills merely reimbursed the CCC for the cost of farm surpluses disposed of abroad under PL 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for related foreign programs.

The bill provided \$11.9 million less than President Kennedy had asked for regular Department activities and \$109.9 million less than he asked for foreign programs. It authorized \$113.5 million more than he sought for loan programs and \$100 million more than he proposed for the Agricultural Conservation Program in calendar 1962. (See p. 1286)

The Senate version of the bill, passed June 20, provided \$18,991,500 more for regular Department activities than did the House version passed June 6. In all other appropriation sections the bills were identical. The Senate bill, however, authorized \$95.6 million more in loans than the House provided. (Weekly Report p. 1022)

The House-Senate conferees on the bill recommended a net increase of \$37,000 over the Senate appropriation figure and approved the Senate loan total of \$725.5 million.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of appropriations in the final version of HR 7444:

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Research Service	\$ 198,747,500
Extension Service	70,804,500
Farmer Cooperative Service	657,000
Soil Conservation Service	(178,680,000)
Conservation operations	89,725,000
Watershed protection	53,787,000
Flood prevention	25,000,000
Great Plains program	10,168,000
Economic Research Service	9,360,000
Statistical Reporting Service	8,748,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	(164,364,500)
Marketing research, services	38,039,500
Payments to states	1,325,000
School lunch program	125,000,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	15,901,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	1,007,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	(690,598,000)
Acres allotments, quotas	44,098,000
Sugar Act program	78,000,000

Agricultural conservation	\$ 238,000,000
Special conservation program	18,500,000
Conservation reserve program	312,000,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corp.	6,561,000
Rural Electrification Admn.	10,024,000
Farmers Home Administration	33,017,000
Office of General Counsel	3,650,000
Office of Secretary	3,096,000
Office of Information	1,590,500
Centennial of Department	100,000
Library	1,028,500
Subtotal, regular activities	\$1,397,934,500

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PL 480, fiscal 1962	(\$1,404,319,000)
Sales for foreign currencies	1,250,451,000
Emergency famine relief	140,868,000
Long-term supply contracts	13,000,000
International Wheat Agreement	70,681,000
Bartered materials for stockpile	125,000,000
Subtotal, foreign assistance	\$1,600,000,000

REIMBURSEMENT TO CCC

Restoration of capital impairment (price supports, fiscal 1960)	\$1,017,610,000
Foreign assistance, other programs (fiscal 1961)	(1,861,915,000)
PL 480, foreign currency sales	1,353,000,000
PL 480, famine relief	255,685,000
International Wheat Agreement	88,790,000
Bartered materials	163,163,000
Grain, migratory waterfowl	13,000
Grading, classing activities	1,264,000
Special milk program (fiscal 1961)	90,000,000
Subtotal, CCC	\$2,969,525,000

Interior Department, grain for migratory waterfowl	35,000
--	--------

GRAND TOTAL \$5,967,494,500

In addition, the bill authorized:

Agricultural Conservation Program, calendar 1962 -- \$250 million.

Rural Electrification Administration loans -- \$245 million for electrification loans (\$175 million plus a contingency fund of \$70 million); \$162.5 million for telephone loans (\$132.5 million plus a contingency authorization of \$30 million). **Total: \$407.5 million.**

Farmers Home Administration loans -- \$40 million for farm ownership loans; \$275 million for farm operating loans (\$237.5 million plus a contingency authorization of \$37.5 million); \$3 million for soil and water conservation loans. **Total: \$318 million.**

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 17 -- The House passed, by a 367-12 roll-call vote, a bill (H J Res 435 -- H Rept 532) authorizing commemoration in 1962 of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, which occurred on May 15, 1862 with President Abraham Lincoln's signing of the legislation. (For voting, see chart p. 1300)

The agriculture appropriations bill (HR 7444) contained \$100,000 -- \$30,000 less than the President requested -- to finance the centennial activities.

PRESIDENT PLEDGES TO MAINTAIN RIGHTS IN BERLIN

President Kennedy at his July 19 press conference said the U.S. would "maintain our rights" in Berlin and announced that final decisions on military measures to meet the Soviet challenge were being made that day in a meeting of the National Security Council.

He also announced plans to speak to the nation about Berlin July 25 and to send a report and recommendations to Congress the following day. (For text, see p. 1289)

The White House July 18 released the text of the aide-memoire delivered to Soviet Russia the same day.

The background to the Berlin crisis was as follows:

HISTORY -- Protocols between the four powers, France, United Kingdom, USSR and the United States, September 1944 and July 1945 established terms for the joint occupation of Berlin, the former German capital which lay more than 100 miles inside the Soviet occupation zone in East Germany. But in 1948, the Soviets blockaded all land and water routes between West Berlin and West Germany, and for 18 months the city was supplied by an Allied Airlift. The Soviets finally abandoned the blockade in September 1949 and agreed to safeguard the normal functioning of transport and communication between Berlin and the western occupation zones.

Nine years later, Premier Khrushchev precipitated another crisis over Berlin by demanding that it be made a "free city" and that western troops withdraw from Berlin within six months. Failing this, he threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with the Communist government of East Germany. The West rejected this "ultimatum" on Dec. 14, 1958. (1959 Almanac p. 73)

Following this Berlin threat there came a period of seeming conciliatory moves including visits of top Russian leaders to the United States and preparation for the May 1960 summit conference. The meeting foundered on the "U-2" incident and since early summer 1960 there have been repeated rumblings that the Berlin crisis would be revived. (1960 Almanac p. 715)

The Soviet aide-memoire presented by Premier Khrushchev to President Kennedy at Vienna June 4 asked the three western powers to sign peace treaties with East Germany and West Germany. The note said the question of the unification of Germany could be decided later by the two German states. The status of West Berlin would be that of a "free city", an enclave within the East German state. If the West refused to sign treaties, the USSR proposed to sign one anyway with East Germany before the end of the year, and thus turn over to that state control of the access routes to Berlin from the West -- routes which stretch 110 miles through East German territory.

The determination of France, the U.S. and the U.S. to stand firm and allied in the crisis was stressed in communiques in Paris June 3 (Weekly Report p. 965), and in London June 5 (Weekly Report p. 966) following President Kennedy's talks with President Charles de Gaulle and Prime Minister Harold MacMillan. It was reiterated in speeches and statements by the President. (Weekly Report pp. 961, 964, 1183)

From early June representatives of the three western powers were in almost continuous conference preparing

an answer to the Soviet note and aligning their views on the Berlin situation. The British and French presented their views to the Soviets in notes also on July 18. The three notes were not identical but the American one was a direct reply to the Soviet aide-memoire.

The U.S. note said this country, while determined to maintain its rights in Berlin, was "always prepared to consider in agreement with its Allies a freely negotiated settlement of the unresolved problems of Germany." German self-determination, however, would be the basic principle of such a settlement, the note said. On the question of peace treaties, the note continued, "The obligation to maintain the unity of Germany was affirmed by the victorious powers from the beginning. It was acknowledged by the Soviet Union in 1955...." "What the Soviet Union proposes, unless the three powers formally abandon their efforts to reunify Germany, is to determine by itself the fate of Germany through an agreement with the authorities of the so-called 'German Democratic Republic', which is not freely chosen, but has been created by the Soviet Union as an instrument of Soviet foreign policy." The note said that such a move would contradict the Soviet agreement inherent in its signature of the United Nations Charter to respect the principle of self-determination.

The U.S. said it agreed that a peace settlement was "long overdue" and pointed to the U.S. proposals for a step-by-step approach to the "problem of a Central European settlement based on the principle of self-determination, to which the Soviet Government professes to adhere."

The American note said the status of West Berlin as a "free city" as proposed by the Soviet note, would in fact not be the case for its lifelines would be controlled by the so-called "German Democratic Republic". Further it stated that the Soviet threat of a separate treaty with the East German regime and consequent ending of western rights in West Berlin would "lead to highly dangerous developments and would be totally devoid of legal effect". "The international dispute arising out of Soviet claims would have the gravest effects upon international peace and security and endanger the lives and well-being of millions of people."

The note concluded: "There is no reason for a crisis over Berlin. If one develops it is because the Soviet Union is attempting to invade the rights of others. All the world will plainly see that the misuse of such words as 'peace' and 'freedom' cannot conceal a threat to raise tension to the point of danger and suppress the freedom of those who now enjoy it."

MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE CRISIS -- What military measures President Kennedy was prepared to ask of the Congress were not disclosed. However, the President July 10 ordered a review by the Pentagon to determine whether the U.S. should increase its military strength to meet Soviet threats over Berlin. Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric stated that any increase in strength of conventional military forces within the next six months would have to come from the National Guard and the Reserves.

These steps followed an announcement July 8 that the Soviet Union was increasing its military spending by \$3.5 billion and halting a cutback in military manpower which had been previously announced, because of the West's "threatening gestures" in the Berlin crisis. There were also reports that the Soviets and East Germans were stationing additional troops around West Berlin.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS -- President Kennedy July 10 also ordered studies of the impact of military measures, ranging from partial mobilization to total war, upon the national economy. The availability of manpower and production facilities and the possible inflationary aspects of any military measures were among the key questions ordered to be studied.

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT -- The President received support for his firm Berlin stand from members of the Republican opposition, both in and out of Congress. Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon June 30 said that sometimes the U.S. must risk war to keep the peace and he urged full backing for the President in the Berlin situation. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) predicted that the President would get full bipartisan support in Congress for any measures of firmness he takes. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) also urged a strong stand. Republican leaders pledged themselves to refrain from partisan criticism of the Berlin situation during the crisis.

NEGOTIATIONS -- There were several suggestions for negotiations with the Soviets over Berlin. Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin urged a full-scale conference of all allied powers who fought against Nazi Germany to discuss the whole German problem. Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) made such a similar suggestion. Cooper advocated negotiating with Russia over western rights of free access to Berlin. Khrushchev, himself, in the same breath with his announcement of cancellation of military manpower cuts called for a summit meeting to work toward a settlement.

BERLIN RESOLUTION

The House Foreign Affairs Committee July 19 unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 351) saying that "the continued exercise of (Western) rights in Berlin, in order to maintain the freedom of over 2 million people in West Berlin, constitutes a fundamental policy and moral obligation." The resolution says further that "a Soviet invasion of these basic rights would be intolerable."

The resolution was sponsored by Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D N.J.) who said he was incensed by remarks of Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov at a Washington diplomatic party July 14. Menshikov was reported to have said that "when the chips are down the American people won't fight for Berlin."

The resolution was reported to have been specifically endorsed in advance by the White House and the State Department.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

NUCLEAR TEST BAN -- Replying to a Soviet note of July 7, again proposing that the nuclear test ban negotiations be merged with general disarmament talks, the U.S. Government July 15 accused the Soviets of trying to "sabotage the Geneva nuclear test ban negotiations,"

which have been deadlocked for some time. At the same time, the United States and Britain formally asked the United Nations to place the nuclear test ban issue on the agenda of the General Assembly which meets September 19. But the White House also announced that the U.S. would continue the Geneva talks, and that a special scientific panel would determine whether the USSR has been engaged in secret testing. (Weekly Report p. 1027)

DISARMAMENT -- U.S.-Soviet discussions regarding mutually acceptable terms for a general disarmament conference, which were recessed June 30 in Washington after two weeks of little progress, were resumed in Moscow July 17. Leading the talks were John J. McCloy, President Kennedy's disarmament adviser, and Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister. (Weekly Report p. 1027)

BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Business Advisory Council July 10 severed its quasi-official relationship with the Commerce Department, changed its name to the Business Council and offered to advise all federal departments and agencies on governmental matters affecting the business community.

Co-chairman Roger M. Blough in announcing the break said the action made clear that the council was a "private organization with no official ties to government." Blough, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel, said the broadened scope of the council had been discussed with President Kennedy, who had indicated his approval.

The break also ended a period of tension between the council and Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges who had sought to restrict and control the activity of the group. The BAC April 5 had yielded to Hodges' requests to name him chairman of the group, expand the membership to include representatives of small business and open to the public all meetings at which a federal official made a formal address.

The BAC, with a membership of about 170 business executives, was established in 1933 to advise the President and the Secretary of Commerce on business matters.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

President Kennedy July 13 sent Congress draft legislation for the Water Resources Act of 1961. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) July 14 and Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) July 17 introduced bills (S 2246; HR 8177) embodying the President's recommendations. In a letter accompanying the proposed legislation, President Kennedy said his bill would implement the recommendations made by the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources in its final report. (For text of letter, see p. 1292; for Select Committee report, see Weekly Report p. 222)

The Administration bill would authorize appropriations of \$5 million a year for 10 years for matching grants to states for the planning of water development projects. The measure also would create a four-member interdepartmental Water Resources Commission to coordinate river basin planning and to maintain a continuing study of water supply requirements and management. The commission would consist of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Army and Health, Education and Welfare. In addition, river basin commissions would be established to prepare and keep current comprehensive, integrated,

joint plans for federal, state and local development of water and related land resources.

Sen. Anderson said the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs and the Public Works Committees July 26 would hold a joint meeting on the proposal. He said S 1629, a water resources bill currently under consideration, would be dropped in favor of the Administration measure.

D.C. SELF-RULE

President Kennedy July 15 sent to Congress a draft bill providing self-government for the District of Columbia. The bill July 17 was introduced in the House of Representatives in identical form by Reps. Jeffery Cohe-lan (D Calif.) (HR 8178) and Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) (HR 8184). Senate introduction was expected late in July. The President said the restoration of suffrage to the District was "long overdue." (For text, see p. 1293)

The bill would permit D.C. residents to elect a mayor with a four-year term; a seven-member legislative council elected to two-year terms; and a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives elected every two years. The bill gives the President the right to veto acts of the council and allows Congress to retain the right to enact legislation concerning the District and override the council and mayor.

Under the bill, present municipal agencies, including the Board of Commissioners, would be abolished and their functions turned over to the mayor and council. The bill also provided a formula for the federal contribution to the city's budget based on the revenue lost to the city from tax-exempt Government property.

Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.), Chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee July 15 said he saw no possibility of House action in the current session of Congress.

MEDICAL, CHILDREN'S RESEARCH

President Kennedy July 18 asked Congress for legislation to establish a National Institute of Child Health and Human Development within the Public Health Service and to raise the Service's existing Division of General Medicine to institute rank. A bill (S 2269), introduced June 18 by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, would implement the President's requests.

In a separate letter to Congress July 18 President Kennedy asked for legislation authorizing the Children's Bureau to make grants and to enter into cooperative financial arrangements with other institutions conducting research in child and maternal care. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) introduced the Administration bill (S 2273). (For texts of the President's letters, see p. 1293)

The Administration request to create two new institutes would raise from seven to nine the number of separate institutes within the PHS. The President said the two new institutes would assure the basic research effort that is needed "to improve the health of children and to stimulate basic studies in the biological sciences."

1961 DEFICIT \$3.9 BILLION

The Federal Budget deficit for fiscal year 1961 totalled \$3.9 billion -- well above previous estimates -- according to a July 20 joint statement of Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and Budget Bureau Director David

E. Bell. Spending totalled \$81.5 billion; revenues, \$77.6 billion; and deficit, \$3.9 billion. Dillon and Bell said "the deficit was larger than expected because the revenue and expenditure effects of the recent recession were greater than anticipated." The figures released indicated a greater-than-forecast increase in defense spending had been a major factor. Three months earlier, Bell had forecast a deficit of \$2.2 billion.

The June 30 daily Treasury statement showed that the Government ended the 1961 fiscal year with a total national debt of \$289,211,154,060.05 -- the highest level of any fiscal year-end in history.

D.C. NEGRO COMMISSIONER

The Senate July 20, without debate, confirmed President Kennedy's nomination of John B. Duncan for a three-year term as one of the District of Columbia's three Commissioners. A veteran of service in numerous Government posts, Duncan has been D.C. Recorder of Deeds since 1952. He is a Democrat but has not been active in partisan affairs. He will be the first Negro to serve in the post.

President Kennedy June 28 withdrew the nomination of Frank D. Reeves, the D.C. Democratic National Committeeman, for the same post following testimony before the Senate District Committee showing that eight tax liens had been filed against Reeves in recent years, that he had filed his 1952 income tax return four years late and a later disclosure that he had mailed his 1960 return a few hours after the June 27 Senate hearing. Reeves is also a Negro. (Weekly Report p. 1191)

Capitol Briefs

TRANSPORTATION MESSAGE ABANDONED

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger July 19 said a Presidential message to Congress on the national transportation problem was studied, contemplated and then abandoned for the current year.

The New York Times July 19 reported the report had been dropped partly because of friction between James M. Landis, Special Assistant to President Kennedy, and younger members of the President's staff. Salinger said, "I don't find any fuss or friction about it."

URBAN PLANNING GRANT

The first urban planning grant -- \$164,260 -- to be made under the new Area Redevelopment Act was announced July 15. The funds will go to the Kentucky Department of Economic Development for planning to strengthen the economy of 47 Kentucky municipalities designated as redevelopment areas.

GADSBY S.E.C. RESIGNATION

Edward N. Gadsby, a member and former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has resigned effective Aug. 4. President Eisenhower appointed Mr. Gadsby, a Republican, to the commission and its chairmanship in 1957. Gadsby relinquished the chairmanship in March 1961.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Special Education Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 10-12, 17-18 on the Administration's bill (HR 7178) providing grants for the evaluation and demonstration of measures designed to control or prevent juvenile delinquency, and providing training for personnel employed in delinquency prevention. As introduced, HR 7178 provided technical assistance to state and local governments and private agencies engaged in preventing juvenile crime. The cost of the five-year program, to be administered by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was estimated at \$10 million per year.

BACKGROUND -- The President May 11 sent draft legislation on juvenile delinquency control to Congress and Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.) May 18 introduced HR 7178. The Senate April 12 had passed a bill (S 279) authorizing \$20 million for a four-year program of pilot projects and personnel training. (Weekly Report p. 631, 868)

TESTIMONY -- June 10 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff supported HR 7178. He said it was designed to stimulate local programs and coordinate federal, state and local efforts to eradicate juvenile crime. Under questioning Ribicoff said child-labor laws should protect children from "hazardous employment" but permit "useful employment." Ribicoff said "we have too many laws that do too much coddling of children."

Randel Shake of the American Legion supported HR 7178 as a "needed, substantial contribution" to the solution of the delinquency problem.

July 11 -- Former U.S. Education Commissioner (1953-56) Samuel Miller Brownell, Detroit School Superintendent, supported HR 7178. He said programs to provide employment for urban youths should be supported as juvenile crime preventers.

Pennsylvania Governor David L. Lawrence (D) supported the bill. He said the main value of HR 7178 would be the stimulation of local efforts to combat youth crime.

June 12 -- Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy supported the bill. He said the Federal Government, through HR 7178, would encourage the renewal of local and state efforts to combat juvenile crime.

U.S. Bureau of Prisons Director James V. Bennett supported HR 7178. He said the program would enable local and state groups to avoid defeatism and frustration in their efforts to eliminate juvenile delinquency.

Manuel Kaufman of the National Assn. of Social Workers supported HR 7178 but said it should strengthen existing programs as well as developing new programs.

July 17 -- Assistant to the New York City Youth Services Commissioner Aaron Schmais, Nevada 8th District Court Judge David Zenoff, and Rev. Frank E. Dunn of the American Institute of Religion supported the bill.

July 18 -- Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said the bill would provide "seed money" to invigorate local efforts to combat youth crime. He said HR 7178 funds would be used partly to prevent delinquency among youths trying to change from school children to working adults.

NAVAJO, SAN JUAN-CHAMA PROJECTS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- July 10 reported a clean bill (HR 7596 -- H Rept 685) authorizing \$221 million for the construction and maintenance of the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama water diversion project, both in New Mexico. Both would be part of the Colorado River storage project. Each would furnish water for irrigation, municipal, domestic and industrial uses; provide recreational, fish and wildlife benefits; and control silt.

HR 7596 differed only in minor respects from a bill (S 107) passed by the Senate March 28 which also authorized \$221 million for the two projects. (Weekly Report p. 524)

Under HR 7596, the Navajo project would divert 508,000 acre-feet of water from the Navajo dam and reservoir on the Navajo River for the irrigation of 110,000 acres on the Navajo reservation and for supplemental municipal water supplies in several communities. The main canal used for the diversion would be 152 miles long with a capacity ranging from 1,150 cubic feet per second to 2,405 cubic feet per second. The total construction cost was estimated at \$134,359,000, of which \$20,920,000 would be reimbursable over a 50-year period. The benefit-cost ratio was estimated at 1.62 to 1.

The San Juan-Chama project, in the initial stage, would divert 110,000 acre-feet from the San Juan River for irrigation in the Rio Grande Basin and municipal and industrial uses in Albuquerque. The cost of the initial stage was estimated at \$86 million, \$400,000 of which would be used for recreation facilities and would not be reimbursable. An estimated \$8 million would be reimbursed over a 50-year period. The benefit cost ratio of the project was estimated at 1.26 to 1.

The report said the Navajo and San Juan-Chama projects had been contemplated in the Colorado River Storage Act of 1956. (1956 Almanac p. 408) It said the Navajo project would provide a substantial living for about 17,000 of the 85,000 Navajos on the reservation, including self-support for 1,120 families on farm units and employment for an additional 2,240 families. The San Juan-Chama project, the report said, would help to ensure an adequate water supply for the continuation of Atomic Energy Commission's Los Alamos project and the anticipated growth of Albuquerque as a trade, industrial and recreation center of the Southwest.

The report said the Interior Department had approved the bill.

In a minority report, Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) said there was "grave doubt" about the water supply which would be "legally and physically" available to the projects. He said the "water budget" in the Colorado River was out of balance and further demands on it should await a reappraisal of the water supply and the outcome of Arizona v. California currently pending before the Supreme Court. (1960 Almanac p. 256) There was insufficient water for both the central Arizona project and the San Juan and Navajo projects unless "nearly a million

acre-feet of water" was diverted from existing projects in Arizona and California, Hosmer said.

In additional minority views, Reps. Odin Langen (R Minn.), J. Ernest Wharton (R N.Y.) and John Kyl (R Iowa) said the projects were not in "compliance with either the agricultural or the economic needs of the nation" and would "contribute adversely" to any attempts by Congress to alleviate the surplus agricultural problem.

NORTHEASTERN WATER COMPACT

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- July 12 reported a bill (HR 30 -- H Rept 707) granting the consent of Congress to an interstate-federal compact creating a regional commission to administer the water resources of the Northeastern United States.

The 13-member Northeastern Resources Commission established by the compact consisted of one representative each from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine and Vermont and one representative each from federal Departments of Army, Interior, Commerce, HEW, Labor and Agriculture and the Federal Power Commission. HR 30 provided that the compact had to be ratified by three of the states and the Federal Government. All of the states except Maine and Vermont had ratified the measure, the report said.

The commission was made responsible for recommending to the states and federal agencies changes in existing law or policy designed to improve the administration of the water and related land resources under its jurisdiction. Its responsibilities also included the coordination of the collection and interpretation of basic water resources data, the investigation and planning of resources projects and the programming and scheduling of resources construction and development.

HR 30 provided that decisions of the commission had to be agreed to by a majority of the members representing the states and a majority of those representing the Federal Government. It limited federal appropriations for the compact to \$50,000 annually, the same obligation limit which the states included in the compact as their own aggregate commitment.

The report said the bill was similar to legislation reported by the Committee in 1960 which was not considered by the House. It said HR 30 was also similar to the Delaware River compact (H J Res 225) as passed by the House June 29, although not as broad in scope. (Weekly Report p. 1207)

Because hearings were held on the proposal in 1960 and reports received from all interested federal agencies, the report said, the Committee did not consider it necessary to repeat the hearings or secure additional reports in 1961. It said that in 1960 all federal agencies concerned and the Budget Bureau had "strongly endorsed" the objectives of the bill, but had opposed the voting provision. Federal agencies apparently feared, the report said, that the Government might be committed by the vote of the federal representatives and that the commission might interfere with the powers and prerogatives of various federal agencies.

In minority views, the 14 Republican Members of the Committee, Reps. Auchincloss (N.J.), Scherer (Ohio), Cramer (Fla.), Baldwin (Calif.), Schwengel (Iowa), Dooley (N.Y.), Robison (N.Y.), Bass (N.H.), McVey (Kan.), King

(N.Y.), Harsha (Ohio), Harvey (Mich.), Kunkel (Pa.) and Reece (Tenn.), opposed the federal voting representation on the commission and the \$50,000 annual authorization. The minority said voting rights should be limited to the representatives of the states and that the function of the federal members should be to advise the commission and help coordinate its activities with those of the Federal Government. The minority said the compact did not require the contribution of federal funds and that the provision could be stricken from the bill without the necessity of additional approval by the states which already had ratified the compact.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- July 18 ordered reported, with amendments, a bill (HR 8140) revising and strengthening the conflict of interest laws covering federal employees. (Weekly Report p. 1243)

The bill adhered closely to recommendations made by President Kennedy in an April 27 special message to Congress in which he asked that: gaps and inconsistencies in existing law, which had resulted in radically different treatment of federal employees for similar acts, be closed; prohibitions against former federal employees dealing in matters before federal agencies or departments in which they had participated while in Government service be strengthened, although confining the prohibition to "switching sides" in specific cases; part-time federal employees be permitted to continue their private practice or business, provided there was no direct conflict between their private and public work; agency heads be permitted to adopt ethical codes and impose disciplinary measures for violations. (Weekly Report p. 707)

The major provisions of HR 8140:

Prohibited a former federal employee from representing, forever, private parties before the Government in matters which they had handled directly as a federal employee. (The current prohibition extended for two years and covered all matters before the Government.)

Prevented former federal employees from sharing in the compensation for a case handled by an associate which dealt in matters he had handled as a federal employee.

Permitted part-time federal employees working not more than 130 days in any one year to assist and receive compensation from a private party in matters before another federal agency, provided the employee did not participate "personally and substantially" in the case. If employed for 15 days or less in any one year, the employee could participate in a case before the agency employing him, provided it was not related to his work for the agency.

Prohibited federal employees retaining an interest in a private company from taking part in the business of that company unless authorized to do so, in writing, by the head of his agency.

Prohibited any full-time federal employee from aiding any friend or business associate to obtain a federal license (under existing law the prohibition applied only to cases involving monetary or property claims).

Authorized fines up to \$10,000 and prison sentences up to two years for persons convicted of conflict of interest violations.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS OMNIBUS FARM BILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- July 17 reported an amended omnibus farm bill (S 1643 -- S Rept 566) designed to reduce wheat and feed grain surpluses but stripped of other key Administration programs intended to raise farmer income and control the farm surplus problem. Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) predicted the bill would be passed by Congress. The Committee approved the bill July 12. (Weekly Report p. 1241)

Following is a summary of the major provisions of the bill as reported by the Committee:

Title I, Supply Adjustment and Price Stabilization:

1. Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with farmers, farm organizations and other groups in order to receive advisory opinions in developing new or revised agricultural programs involving supply adjustments or marketing regulations. It required that necessary agricultural program changes be submitted to Congress in the form of legislative proposals.

2. Established a 1962 wheat control program which:

Required a mandatory 10 percent cut in wheat acreage allotments with diversion of the land to conservation purposes and with a 40 percent cash or in kind payment on such diverted acreage.

Permitted an additional voluntary reduction in wheat acreage of 30 percent with a 50 percent cash or in kind payment.

Increased the farm marketing excess (the amount subject to penalty) and increased the rate of penalty on this excess from 45 to 65 percent of parity.

Reduced the 15-acre exemption to 13.5 acres or the highest average acreage planted to wheat in 1959, 1960 or 1961, whichever was less.

Repealed the 200-bushel marketing quota exemption.

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the Durum wheat acreage allotment when the supply situation warranted.

3. Established a 1962 feed grains program which:

Required a 20 percent reduction in corn, grain sorghum or barley acreage in order to be eligible for price supports and provided a 50 percent payment in cash or in kind for the diverted acreage.

Authorized an additional 20 percent reduction in corn, grain sorghum or barley acreage with diversion of the land to conservation purposes and with a 60 percent in kind payment. Producers were permitted in lieu of this payment to devote the diverted acreage to castorbeans, guarbeans, safflower, sunflower or sesame.

4. Extended marketing order authority to cherries and cranberries for canning and freezing, lambs, turkeys, apples produced in New York, New England and Michigan and all other commodities not currently covered except cotton, peanuts, rice, wheat, corn, grain sorghums, cottonseed, flaxseed, oats, barley, rye, sugarcane, sugarbeets, wool, mohair, livestock (other than lambs), poultry (other than turkeys), eggs and apples (other than those covered above or those already covered). Marketing order authority was removed from tobacco and soybeans. The section provided for marketing order research and development programs under milk marketing orders and advertising programs for all commodities.

5. Extended the National Wool Act for three years, from March 31, 1962 to March 31, 1965.

Title II, Agricultural Trade Development:

Extended the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) for three years, from December 31, 1961 to December 31, 1964.

Increased an existing \$11.25 billion authorization for the surplus agricultural commodity foreign currency sales program by \$4.5 billion, with a limit of \$2.5 billion on sales in any one year.

Provided for the donation of up to \$900 million in surplus commodities for emergency disaster relief and economic development over the three-year period of the Act's extension, thus continuing an annual \$300 million authorization for this program.

Broadened the program to promote the dollar sales of surplus commodities abroad through long-term contracts by making clear that such sales were authorized not only to underdeveloped areas for economic development purposes but also to increase the export sales of surplus commodities for dollars. The section removed a current restriction limiting the sale of commodities to those intended for consumption in the purchasing country. It required that in making such sales reasonable precautions be taken to safeguard usual U.S. marketings and to avoid undue disruption of world prices or markets and to ensure that private trade channels were used to the maximum extent possible.

Title III, Agricultural Credit:

Consolidated and modernized the authorities administered by the Farmers Home Administration for real estate, operating, emergency and water facilities loans by (a) broadening authority for loans on less than family-size farms, (b) enlarging refinancing loan authority, (c) increasing authority for water facilities loans to associations serving non-farm rural residents and increasing the limit on any such loan from \$250,000 to \$1 million, (d) applying a maximum 40-year repayment period and five percent interest rate to water facilities loans, (e) extending real estate loans to holders of leaseholds, (f) increasing the operating loan limit from \$20,000 to \$40,000 and (g) extending the limit on renewal of seven-year operating loans from three to five years.

Title IV, General:

Reaffirmed Congressional policy of aiding and encouraging farmer cooperatives as an effective means to meet production, marketing and other farmer needs.

Clarified and affirmed the right of farmers to act jointly in federations of cooperative associations.

Permitted farmer cooperatives to acquire or merge with other cooperatives and other private corporations and made clear that such acquisition or merger would not in itself be a violation of the Clayton Anti-trust Act, providing it did not result in an undue increase in prices.

Extended to Dec. 31, 1971 the final date for entering into contracts under the Great Plains Conservation program. Under existing law contracts under the program terminate by Dec. 31, 1971, thus cutting off the writing of new 10-year contracts after January 1, 1962.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The House July 17 by voice vote passed and sent to the President a resolution (S J Res 116), extending from July 25, 1961 to August 26, 1961 the time for conducting the referendum on a national marketing quota for wheat for the 1962 marketing year. The Senate passed the resolution July 7.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), chairman of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate

Government Operations Committee, said July 17 that the Subcommittee would explore in executive session allegations that certain Agriculture Department officials threatened reprisals against Agriculture groups opposed to the Kennedy Administration's farm bill. McClellan did not fix a date for the hearings. He said the Subcommittee would determine whether public hearings were warranted after hearing witnesses in the closed-door session.

HOUSE FARM BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- July 20 ordered reported a clean omnibus farm bill (HR 8230) with provisions to attack the surplus wheat and feed grains problem and to broaden and extend other farm programs. Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) said the bill would "have bi-partisan support". He said HR 8230 would reduce the production of surplus agricultural commodities, increase farm income and result in great savings to the Government.

The bill discarded key Administration proposals to permit farmer advisory committees to draw up their own commodity support programs and submit them to Congress through the Secretary of Agriculture. Congress could then have vetoed them or let them take effect in 60 days without amendments. Also eliminated was the Administration request for national marketing agreements and orders for any commodity and the authority to set up production allotments under marketing orders if approved by producers. (Weekly Report p. 427)

The bill did not change the existing market agreement and order law except to add four crops to the list of those which may develop programs: peanuts, cranberries, turkeys and apples, both fresh and for processing in New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, California and the six New England states.

The bill did lay the groundwork for stabilization programs for other major commodities, but such programs would go into effect only if the producers wanted them and if Congress approved them through the regular legislative process.

The Committee removed from the bill and agreed to consider as separate legislation provisions intended to clarify the law on joint actions by two or more cooperatives and on mergers and acquisitions by a cooperative of another cooperative or private corporation.

The Administration got almost all it wanted in the wheat and feed grains programs. The Committee said those crops accounted for 88 percent of existing surpluses of farm commodities.

Under the special wheat control program for 1962 a grower to be eligible for price supports would be required to reduce his wheat acreage 10 percent with payment in cash or in kind of 50 percent of normal production for the set-aside acreage. He would receive cash or in kind payments of 60 percent for land voluntarily retired from wheat production up to an additional 30 percent. (These provisions are the same as recommended by the Administration.) The Committee, reportedly by a vote of 15-13, approved an Administration-opposed provision permitting farmers who grow no more than 15 acres of wheat to take it all out of production and still receive compensation. The Administration feared too many of these small farmers, who account for about 20 percent of the nation's wheat crop, might suspend production.

The wheat portion of the bill also reduced the maximum size of the wheat farms exempt from marketing

quotas from 15 acres to 13.5 acres per farm or the highest acreage planted for wheat in the past three years, whichever was less. The 200-bushel exemption was also repealed.

The Committee gave the Secretary of Agriculture authority to increase allotments of Durum wheat if the supply situation warranted.

The Committee extended for one year the Emergency Feed Grains Program for 1961 (PL 87-5) (For provisions, see Weekly Report p. 479) and added barley to the acreage reduction program now in effect for corn and grain sorghum. The Secretary of Agriculture was given authority to set the price support level, but at not less than 65 percent of parity.

Other major provisions of the bill as approved by the Committee:

Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with farmers, farm groups and others to determine whether commodity stabilization programs were needed and desired by a majority of producers and, if so, to submit programs to Congress as legislative recommendations.

Extended the National Wool Act for five years, from March 31, 1962 until March 31, 1967.

Extended until Dec. 31, 1971 the period for entering into contracts under the Great Plains Conservation program.

Extended for three years, from Dec. 31, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1964, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480), under which the United States sells and donates surplus crops to nations overseas.

Provided an open-end authorization for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for foreign currency sales of surplus crops during the three-year extension of the Act. The Administration requested an annual spending limit of \$1.5 billion. The Committee voted to tighten Congressional control of the program, however, by requiring that all agreements be submitted to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees for review 15 days before taking effect.

Authorized the use of foreign currencies for dollar sales to American tourists.

Authorized \$300 million a year for three years for donations of surplus commodities for overseas emergency disaster relief and economic development, thus continuing the existing authorization.

Expanded the purposes for which dollar sales of commodities on long-term credit (with interest not in excess of three percent) could be made and required that such sales use private trade channels as much as possible and not disrupt usual United States marketings.

Consolidated and modernized existing authorities of the Farmers Home Administration for real estate, operating and emergency loans by: (a) setting the maximum land acquisition loan (with interest not to exceed five percent plus fees) for farmers at \$60,000; (b) increasing the operating loan limit (with an interest rate not to exceed five percent) from \$20,000 to \$30,000; (c) authorizing loans of up to \$30,000 for soil conservation districts to purchase farm equipment for rental to farmers; (d) authorizing emergency loans (with an interest rate not to exceed three percent) in areas suffering from economic as well as natural disaster conditions; and (e) authorizing insured loans up to \$2,500,000 and direct loans up to \$500,000 for certain nonprofit associations for soil and water conservation, drainage and flood control projects.

AID TO EDUCATION

The House Rules Committee July 18, by an 8-7 vote, tabled a bill providing \$2.5 billion in federal aid to public school construction and teachers' salaries (HR 7300), a bill extending and expanding the National Defense Education Act and including \$375 million in loans for construction of private school classrooms in which science, mathematics and foreign languages are taught (HR 7904), and a bill providing federal grants and loans for construction of public and private college academic facilities and awarding college scholarships (HR 7215). (Weekly Report p. 1238, 948, 914)

Voting to table the bills were GOP Committee members Brown (Ohio), St. George (N.Y.), Smith (Calif.), Hoffman (Ill.) and Avery (Kansas), and three Democrats, Chairman Smith (Va.), Colmer (Miss.) and Delaney (N.Y.). Delaney, who ordinarily voted with the House leadership, is a Catholic and said the Administration's public school aid bill was "discriminatory," that federal aid should be granted without distinction between public and private schools.

The tabling motion was made by Colmer. Colmer then moved to reconsider the 8-7 tabling vote, Brown moved to table Colmer's motion, and Brown's motion carried by an identical 8-7 vote. The effect was to bar reconsideration of the three bills.

Tabled along with the public school aid bill (HR 7300) was a provision to continue programs authorizing grants for public school construction and operation to areas "impacted" by federal activities (PL 815, PL 874). Major parts of the two programs expired June 30, 1961. HR 7300 would have extended them for three years at existing rates, although the Administration had asked for reductions. There are 319 Congressional districts which receive the grants. House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) July 18 said, "If the 319 Congressmen who get that aid want to keep it, they'll have to take it in a package of federal aid to the rest of the nation." (Weekly Report p. 859)

The House Republican Policy Committee July 18 called for "early action" to extend the programs.

At his July 19 news conference, President Kennedy called the public school aid bill "probably the most important piece of domestic legislation." He said there were procedures still available for bringing the bill to a vote in the House and that he was "hopeful that the members of Congress who support this (bill) will use those procedures which are available to them."

Asked his opinion about the private school construction loans in the NDEA bill, Mr. Kennedy said the loans "are not unconstitutional because they do not go across the board in a way which, in my opinion is clearly unconstitutional." But the program which we support," he continued, "...is the program which we sent" to Congress.

Asked if he would veto a separate bill for impacted areas aid, he said, "We would have to wait until Congress made its judgment." Rep. Frank Thompson (D N.J.), House sponsor of the public school aid bill, the same day said it was his "considered judgment that the President would veto any separate impacted areas legislation unless it was cut well below the current level."

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 19 approved its amendments to the NDEA (S 1726). The vote was 11-4, with Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.)

and Sens. Quentin N. Burdick (D N.D.), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and John G. Tower (R Texas) voting no. Hill and Burdick opposed the bill because it included \$325 million in private school construction loans. The estimated cost of S 1726 in fiscal 1962 was about \$500 million.

Before approving the bill, the Committee adopted an amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) substituting for the disclaimer affidavit a provision making it unlawful for a member of a subversive organization registered or ordered to register under the 1950 Internal Security Act, who knows that the organization is registered or ordered to register, to apply for or use a college grant or loan. The Administration had asked that the affidavit be repealed.

The Committee rejected, 2-10, a proposal by Goldwater that the study of communism be added to subjects aided by the bill. Goldwater and Tower voted for the amendment.

The Committee July 13, by a 5-10 vote, defeated a motion by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) to delete the private school construction loans. Voting with Randolph for the motion were Sens. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), Hill, Burdick and Tower.

FCC REORGANIZATION BILL

COMMITTEE -- House interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- July 17 reported a clean bill (HR 7856 -- H Rept 723) amending the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for the reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission.

The report said HR 7856 had the same basic objectives as the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1961 which was disapproved June 15 by the adoption of H Res 303. (Weekly Report p. 975) The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 1, in reporting H Res 303 (H Rept 446), said it opposed the reorganization plan because its objectives could better be carried out through the legislative process. Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) May 25 introduced such legislation (HR 7333). FCC Chairman Newton N. Minow gave the bill qualified approval in hearings before the Special Regulatory Agencies Subcommittee June 13. (Weekly Report p. 990) The Subcommittee subsequently voted to substitute HR 7856 which contained measures recommended by a consensus of the FCC board.

The report said HR 7856 was designed to allow the FCC to make more effective use of its time and personnel. It said HR 7856 permitted the FCC board to delegate certain "routine" functions and cases to individual commissioners or employees. The report said the delegation of functions would "not be done by the Commission in cases of general communications importance or cases involving new or novel legal issues or policy questions."

As reported, major provisions of HR 7856:

Authorized commissioners or hearing examiners to hear adjudication cases (existing law restricted the authorization to the commission board).

Authorized the Commission board to delegate to a panel of commissioners, an employee board or an individual employee the function of reviewing exceptions filed to an initial decision of a delegates.

Eliminated a current requirement giving the right to oral argument when requested on any exception and made the right discretionary with the Commission.

Permitted the Commission to deny, without specifying any reason, a review of exceptions filed to an initial decision of a delegatee, thus making the initial decision final.

Permitted the Commission to limit the right to file applications for review of delegatee decisions to proceedings involving issues of general communications importance.

Provided that the Commission could rescind any previous rule it had adopted for delegation of functions within the agency by a vote of a majority of the commission members holding office.

AIRPORT GRANTS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- July 18 reported a clean bill (HR 8102 -- H Rept 728) extending the authorization for the Federal Airport Act which expired June 30. As reported, HR 8102 authorized appropriations of \$375 million over a five-year period in federal matching grants to state and local authorities for constructing and modernizing public airports. The bill conformed closely to recommendations sent to Congress by President Kennedy April 24 except that it discontinued the existing contract authority of the Federal Aviation Agency administrator and required that in the future Congress appropriate funds before they could be obligated. (For fact sheet on airport grants program, see Weekly Report p. 1000)

As reported, HR 8102:

Authorized appropriations of \$375 million for the fiscal years 1962-1966 in federal grants to state and local authorities for the construction and improvement of airports and airport facilities, to be distributed as follows:

- A total of \$332,500,000 -- \$66,500,000 for each fiscal year -- to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 75 percent of which would be distributed under a formula based on population and area and 25 percent of which would be placed in the discretionary fund of the FAA Administrator to be distributed as determined to be appropriate for carrying out the national airport plan.

- A total of \$7,500,000 -- \$1,500,000 for each fiscal year -- to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to remain available until expended. HR 8102 distributed the funds on a 65 percent/35 percent ratio, or \$975,000 to Puerto Rico for each fiscal year and \$525,000 to the Virgin Islands.

- A total of \$35 million -- \$7 million for each fiscal year -- for the development of general aviation airports (those designed to provide alternate facilities for private pilots).

Required the administrator to withhold approval of any airport construction or improvement project which did not include landing aids determined by the FAA to be necessary to the safe and efficient use of the airport.

Increased from 50 to 75 percent the amount the administrator was authorized to pay for the cost of installing adequate high intensity runway lighting.

Required airport owners or operators to furnish the Federal Government, without cost, the property rights to areas needed to house federal air control or weather reporting activities.

Limited the use of federal funds in the construction of airport buildings to those parts directly related to the safety of personnel.

The report said that the FAA and numerous witnesses representing airport users and operators had testified

in support of the proposal during hearings held by the Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee May 9-12 and that no one appeared in opposition.

The contracting authority under which the Administrator was permitted to obligate federal funds before they were actually appropriated had been discontinued, the report said, because it was contrary to "sound policy and fiscal procedures usually followed in authorizing the expenditure of federal funds."

In separate views filed with the report Rep. John E. Moss (D Calif.) said that although he supported HR 8102 he believed the elimination of the contract authority "jeopardized the success" of the program. He said the authority had been granted in 1955 after the program had come "almost to a standstill" under a system which tied expenditure obligations to appropriations.

Rep. Abner W. Sibal (R Conn.) also filed individual views in which he protested the population-area formula distributing grants to the states. He said a "more logical and equitable formula" should be devised.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 18 -- The Senate Commerce Committee order reported a bill (S 1703), with amendments, similar to HR 8102 except that it retained the FAA Administrator's contract authority.

SHIP SUBSIDY DIFFERENTIAL

The House Rules Committee July 18 voted 5-7 to refuse a rule for House action on a bill (HR 1159) to eliminate the 6 percent federal construction-differential subsidy given Pacific Coast commercial shipbuilders in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Prior to taking action, the Committee heard testimony from West Coast Reps. Tollefson (R Wash.), Pelly (R Wash.), Mailliard (R Calif.), McDonough (R Calif.), and Magnuson (D Wash.) and from Reps. Bonner (D N.C.), Boykin (D Ala.), Downing (D Va.), Garmatz (D Md.), Friedel (D Md.), and Garland (R Maine).

BACKGROUND -- HR 1159 was reported (H Rept 548) by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee June 16. (Weekly Report p. 1630) A similar bill was reported by the Committee during the 86th Congress but died in the Rules Committee. (1960 Almanac p. 269)

FOREIGN AID

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 20 approved President Kennedy's key foreign aid request for a total of \$7.3 billion in five-year borrowing authority for dollar repayable development loans. The Committee approved the controversial Administration request exactly as it had been submitted: the President would be authorized to borrow \$900 million in fiscal 1962, and \$1.6 billion in each of the next four years from the Treasury as a public-debt ("backdoor spending") transaction. The Committee also granted an Administration request to authorize the President to use an estimated \$1.5 billion scheduled to accrue over a five-year period from the repayment of earlier dollar foreign aid loans. (Weekly Report p. 907)

The Committee approved the five-year authorization by a reported 10-7 vote. One Republican, Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), voted with nine Democrats to approve the request; two Democrats and five Republicans voted to oppose it. Before approving the \$8.8 billion authorization the Committee voted 6-11 to reject a motion by Sen. Homer Capehart (R Ind.) to limit the loan authority to two years, and 7-10 to reject a motion by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to limit it to three years.

Special Report

HEARINGS SET TO OPEN ON LEAD-ZINC PROBLEM

Congress is once again wrestling with the perplexing and recurring problem of what to do about the domestic lead-zinc industry which, all agree, is depressed. Rising imports and falling prices have forced many lead-zinc producers out of business. Those who remain, and the lawmakers who represent them, say imports must be sharply curbed in order to guarantee domestic production of lead and zinc in case of national emergency. Others, including the Administration, fear the impact on world trade and international relations of a strong U.S. protectionist policy.

Western Congressmen have introduced bills to tax imports of foreign-produced lead and zinc, and to pay federal subsidies to domestic producers. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Minerals, Materials and Fuels Subcommittee will begin hearings July 25.

Following is a summary of the lead-zinc problem, past approaches to it and current proposals.

Background

Since lead and zinc usually occur together in nature, they are usually treated as an interrelated problem. From 1956, a peak year in recent history for the industry for both production and prices, until the current time, the production of lead fell from 352,000 to 244,000 tons, according to figures supplied by the industry to the New York Times. In the past five years, the number of lead and zinc mines in operation dropped from 670 to about 200, and employment in the mines plunged from 25,000 in 1952 to about 9,000 currently.

The once sharp rise in imports tapered off, but in 1960 domestic lead output was 243,000 tons and imports amounted to about 350,000 tons. Domestic zinc output was 820,000 tons and imports were 571,000 tons.

Prices for zinc fell from 13.7 cents per pound in 1956 to 11.5 cents currently and for lead in the same period from 16 cents per pound to 11 cents.

Solutions Attempted

The lead-zinc industry appealed to the Tariff Commission in mid-1953 for relief under the "escape clause" of the Trade Agreements Act. The clause allows the President to raise tariffs or impose quotas when existing duties have seriously injured a domestic industry. However, he is not obliged to do so by law. On May 21, 1954, the Commission recommended to President Eisenhower the maximum permissible increases in duties on lead and zinc imports. The President rejected the Commission's recommendation and instead accelerated stockpiling of lead and zinc to take surpluses off the market.

Early in 1957, the Administration announced that long-range stockpile objectives for lead and zinc were nearing completion and the program was abandoned. Prices for both minerals, which had been rising, again fell.

In 1957 the House passed but the Senate failed to act on an Administration-backed bill imposing taxes on imports of lead and zinc. (1957 Almanac p. 654)

In 1958 the Senate passed but the House rejected an omnibus minerals price-support bill backed by the Administration. After its defeat, President Eisenhower imposed import quotas on lead and zinc, effective Oct. 1. The Tariff Commission had recommended limiting lead and zinc imports to 50 percent of the yearly average for the period 1953-57, but the President imposed quotas limiting the imports to 80 percent of the yearly average for that period. This set the quota on lead at 33,080 and 55,600 tons quarterly for ore and metal and on zinc at 94,960 and 35,280 tons. (1958 Almanac p. 324)

In 1959 Congress adopted a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 177) calling on the President to review the condition of U.S. mining and propose ways to improve it. (1959 Almanac p. 175) The Senate Aug. 21, 1959 adopted a resolution (S Res 162) directing the Commission to study the lead-zinc industry and report to Congress whether duties or quotas should be increased.

The Commission filed a report March 31, 1960, saying the industry was in a depressed condition, but the majority declined to recommend solutions to the problem, maintaining it was not the Commission's function to advise Congress. President Eisenhower Sept. 2, 1960 pocket vetoed a bill setting stabilization prices for lead at 17 cents a pound and for zinc at 14½ cents a pound and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay producers the difference between the market price and the stabilization price. (1960 Almanac p. 253)

The Kennedy Administration in June 1961 announced it was considering a new lead-zinc stockpile plan and was studying the possibility of freeing silver from its pegged price of 90½ cents an ounce (silver is often found in lead-zinc formations, so this would also aid the miners). As of May 31, 1961, Government stockpiles contained 324,000 tons of zinc and 230,000 tons of lead, at a total value of \$141,317,000. The lead-zinc industry telegraphed the White House saying the proposal would have "disastrous results" and did not "consider the basic problem -- reduction of excessive imports," which could only be solved by higher tariffs.

The companies want tariffs raised to 2 cents a pound and to 4 cents per pound if prices fall below 13½ cents per pound. Current tariffs, in effect since 1951, are 3/4 cent and 1-1/16 cents per pound of lead ore and metal and 3/5 cent and 7/10 cent per pound of zinc.

Identical bills (S 1747, HR 3416) introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and Rep. Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.) would set lead and zinc stabilization prices at 16 cents per pound for the first 2,000 tons of each metal marketed by each producer each year and pay subsidies of the difference between that and the market price. Funds would be raised by imposing an import tax of 1.4 cents per pound on lead and zinc ore and 2 cents per pound on metal. The taxes would be doubled if the price of either metal fell below 13½ cents per pound.

All eyes are now turned to what the Administration will say at the Senate hearings.

Rep. Doyle May Fill Un-American Activities Post

The next Chairman of the controversial House Un-American Activities Committee may well be Rep. Clyde Doyle (D Calif.), 74, a Congressional veteran who says he believes with equal fervor in the "importance of investigations into Communist subversion and the importance of safeguarding the constitutional rights of witnesses who appear before the Committee."

Doyle currently ranks third on the majority side of the Committee, but his rise to the chairmanship in the next Congress seems likely because Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), 67, has announced his retirement in 1962, while Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.), 57, the second-ranking man, will probably be forced out of the House because of Congressional redistricting approved recently in his home state. (Weekly Report p. 1210)

Doyle, in a July 6 interview with Congressional Quarterly, said the Committee chairmanship would be a "tremendous job" and "nothing easy to look forward to" because of the difficulty of "dealing with persons often opposed to the American way of life and at the same time safeguarding their constitutional rights."

But the work of the Committee, Doyle said, is more important now than it ever was in the past. Since Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the U.S., he said, there has been a "noticeable rise in Communist subversive activity in this country." He said subversive forces, heartened by Communist triumphs in Cuba and elsewhere, have become "more daring and in some cases more open."

Doyle said he was "absolutely opposed to abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee as proposed by Jim (Rep. James) Roosevelt (D Calif.) or to a reduction in the Committee's budget." He pointed to the House's March 1 vote of 412-6 in favor of the Committee's requested \$331,000 budget as evidence of Congressional support for the Committee's work. (Weekly Report p. 346)

SAFEGUARDS FOR WITNESSES

"It is absolutely essential that the constitutional rights of all American citizens" be protected, Doyle said in regard to Committee procedures. He said there was "no question but that the procedures of the Committee have improved consistently" over the years.

Doyle pointed to the resolution which he himself authored, passed unanimously by the House in 1953, barring one-man hearings by Congressional committees when a witness is under oath. A similar resolution, proposed in the Senate, was successfully blocked by then-Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis. 1947-57).

Doyle said his resolution had helped to protect the rights of witnesses and to insure them fair play. He said he didn't "believe that any single Member of Congress is always equipped temperamentally and judicially to sit single-handedly as sole member of an investigating committee when an adverse witness is under oath."

Doyle said Committee members must be careful to "park their goats outside the door" when examining

hostile witnesses. "When we're questioning a known Communist who's deceiving, lying and cheating, a Committee member in a hot exchange of words may ask a question that is not strictly pertinent to the investigation," Doyle said.

"The importance of our work is such that members of our Committee should give full time to it," Doyle told CQ. "They don't have time for another major committee assignment." Currently, Un-American Activities Committee members also sit on other House committees.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RIGHTS

Doyle said he would like to see a fixed rule giving accused persons the right to cross-examine witnesses who have identified them with subversive activities. But he said that when the Committee has offered accused persons or their lawyers the right of cross-examination, the invitation has never been taken up.

Committee rules, which Doyle has helped to write, do provide that any person named by a witness shall promptly receive a copy of the testimony about him. "That puts him on notice and gives him opportunity to explain or contradict if he wishes to," Doyle said.

Doyle told CQ he was proud of the resolution the Committee adopted July 22, 1953, at Doyle's motion, stating that the record had shown no Communist party affiliation or membership by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church. Oxnam had been frequently attacked in Committee publications for allegedly pro-Communist connections.

Doyle's work toward increased protection of witnesses does not appear to have gone unnoticed, even among avowed enemies of the Committee. Lawrence Speiser, director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, July 7 told CQ that though the ACLU has often urged abolition of the Committee on constitutional grounds, "statements by Doyle in the past plus his work in developing rules of procedure for the Committee have indicated a concern on his part about the rights of witnesses."

It is still possible that Walter, in response to requests by his close friend, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), and others, may decide to seek another House term. His office told CQ, however, that there had been no change in Walter's February 27 announcement that he would retire for reasons of health.

Moulder's chances of winning re-election to the House were dealt a heavy blow when the Missouri General Assembly June 30 passed a bill placing his home county in the same new district with Rep. Richard H. Ichord (D), a popular and vigorous young campaigner. Moulder July 5 said he might run for the Senate rather than attempting the House race.

Moulder reportedly caused some embarrassment to the Un-American Activities Committee in 1960 when newspaper revelations were made of high entertainment bills he rolled up while travelling around the country on Committee business. Reporters checking into House records found no similarly high expense requests from Doyle.

Special Report**CONGRESS PUSHES FUNDS FOR PROJECT ROVER**

Congress in mid-July appeared to be winning its battle to get the Administration and the Budget Bureau to step up their support for Project Rover, the nation's research and development program to evolve a nuclear rocket propulsion system for space flights. Under considerable Congressional pressure, the Kennedy Administration has budgeted \$92.4 million for Project Rover for fiscal 1962. This compares with an estimated \$129.5 million spent on Rover since the project was initiated in 1955 through fiscal 1961.

The battle over funds for Rover is much like the battle which occurred between the Executive and Congress over the nuclear submarine during and after the Korean war. Congress continually pressed the Executive to move ahead with the nuclear submarine program, in which the U.S. is considered superior to the Soviet Union. Many members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the House Committee on Science and Astronautics believe that we can "leap frog" over the Soviet lead in space by perfecting a nuclear rocket for deep space probes.

The Atomic Energy Commission originally asked the Budget Bureau for \$31.3 million for Rover in fiscal 1961. The Bureau cut the request to \$28.5 million. Under prodding from the Joint Committee, the budget request was finally revised upward to \$39.5 million. This sum was appropriated by Congress for AEC to spend on Rover in fiscal 1961.

Hearings of the Joint Committee in May and June indicated that AEC and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration sought a total of \$90 million for Rover in 1962 fiscal year, of which \$49 million was requested by AEC and \$41 million by NASA. The Budget Bureau under the Eisenhower Administration asked \$48.4 million for both agencies in the January budget submitted to Congress. The Kennedy Administration on March 28 boosted the request to \$62.4 million for both agencies in its revised budget. Demands came from the Joint Committee and the House Committee to provide the \$90 million sought by AEC and NASA for Rover in fiscal 1962, particularly after the Soviet Union successfully orbited a man around the earth in a space ship on April 12. The House Committee on May 4 boosted the NASA authorization by \$23.5 million to pave the way for a higher budget request. The President on May 25 asked for an additional \$23 million for NASA and \$7 million for AEC for the 1962 Rover budget. So the Administration's final revised budget request for Rover in fiscal 1962 totals \$92.4 million, of which \$51.9 million is for AEC and \$40.5 million is for NASA.

Congressional Urgency

The Kennedy Administration cannot move ahead too quickly to perfect a nuclear rocket, in the view of these two Committees. The House Committee on May 9 urged the Administration to assign the highest national priority

-- DX -- to the nuclear rocket development program. The Joint Committee on June 21 urged the Administration to establish "clear-cut objectives, a schedule for flight tests, and the designation of a specific space mission for a nuclear rocket engine." Although a contractor was selected on June 7 to develop the Nerva nuclear rocket engine under the Rover program, the House Committee has noted that NASA has "a very modest program" to develop a space vehicle to carry the Nerva engine, and "no target date has been designated for the selection of a vehicle contractor."

Virtually all outstanding space scientists who appeared before the two Committees this year testified that the development of a nuclear propulsion system appears to be essential to send space vehicles carrying heavy payloads on deep space probes to the planets and appears to be desirable to provide boosters for the chemically-fueled space vehicles now planned for the lunar flight. A nuclear rocket theoretically could carry a much larger payload, per pound of weight, than a chemical rocket on a deep space probe. It could also be fired in one stage, whereas chemical rockets must be fired in multi-stages. The House Committee warned that if nuclear rockets are ignored and only chemical rockets are developed, the nation will be "flirting with obsolescence" in its space program.

Hearings before both Committees this year disclosed much criticism of the administration of the Rover program. Rep. Joseph E. Karth (D Minn.) said that the testimony before the House Committee indicated Rover had been a program of "repeated starts and stops." The military nuclear propulsion project was cancelled in 1955. The Rover nuclear propulsion system has been studied by a series of committees, with indefinite results. President Kennedy's Science Advisory Committee headed by Dr. Jerome Wiesner was reported to be opposed to construction of a nuclear rocket vehicle and facilities on the ground that insufficient data had been collected to justify the cost of the development of a nuclear rocket -- estimated to be \$1 billion over a 10-year period. Charging red-tape, delay in setting goals for the program, and inadequate funds, the two Committees said that the target date for the first Rover flight test has slipped back from 1965 to 1966-67, and they fear that it will slip back another year. Since August 1960 AEC and NASA have operated Rover jointly through the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office of which Harold B. Finger is manager. The House Committee has questioned whether Finger has "sufficient authority effectively to direct the progress of Project Rover."

Although Mr. Kennedy May 25 observed that Rover has the potential to travel "to the very end of the solar system," he has not given a DX priority to Rover such as that given to Project Mercury, the manned space flight around the earth.

32 STATES REDUCE OWN SPENDING UNDER KERR-MILLS BILL

What has been the effect of the 1960 "Kerr-Mills" legislation (PL 86-778) on medical programs for the aged?

The medical care issue, a perennial source of controversy in Congress, will be revived July 24 when the House Ways and Means Committee opens hearings on an Administration-backed bill (HR 4222) to finance medical assistance for the elderly through the Social Security system.

To determine the effect of PL 86-778, CQ examined two sources:

A. Figures compiled by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, showing expenditures by the states on old-age assistance (OAA) and a new program of medical assistance for the aged (MAA) in the six months after PL 86-778 went into effect on Oct. 1, 1960, and

B. A staff report issued June 8 by the Senate Special Committee on Aging, evaluating state implementation of medical programs for the aged under PL 86-778. Results:

- The law, presented as a measure to encourage states to spend more on programs of medical care for the aged, has actually resulted in a decrease in state expenditures on such programs. Thirty-two states and Puerto Rico showed a \$27.7 million drop in spending, while 21 jurisdictions showed an increase of \$5.3 million -- making a net decline of \$22.4 million in the six-month period studied.

- During the same period, federal matching payments to the states for old-age assistance and medical care increased by \$44.5 million.

- Only 10,229 persons received medical assistance for the first time under MAA between October and April.

Thus, while there was some overall increase in expenditures for medical care, one of the major net effects of the bill during the first six months of operation was to shift a portion of the assistance burden from a number of states to the Federal Government.

During his years in office, President Eisenhower fought a long and losing battle with Congress in his effort to scale back various federal grant programs, either by reducing the total federal commitment or by modifying matching formulas to increase the state and local share of the burden. The Kerr-Mills bill both decreased the state and local share and, for the new MAA program, provided an "open-ended" total federal commitment. Mr. Eisenhower signed it Sept. 13, 1960, without comment.

PL 86-778 was passed in the politically charged August 1960 special session of Congress. In its final form the bill rejected both the "voluntary" plan of federal matching grants to cover medical care or private insurance subsidies backed by Republican Presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon, and the Social Security approach supported by Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy.

As enacted, the law provided increased federal matching grants for existing old-age assistance programs, and provided federal funds, on a matching basis but unlimited in amount, for new medical assistance for

the aged programs. MAA was designed to help the "medically needy" -- persons whose incomes were too high to qualify them for OAA, but insufficient to cover their medical expenses. In reporting the bill (S Rept 1856, 86th Congress), the Senate Finance Committee said its plan was "reasonable and workable" and carried financial incentives which "should enable every state to improve and extend medical services to aged persons."

This fact sheet examines the effects of PL 86-778 in the six-month period beginning Oct. 1, 1960. State spending on OAA and MAA is described in the following section; highlights of the committee report are shown in a subsequent section.

State Spending

Figures compiled July 14 for CQ by HEW show that in the six months after PL 86-778 went into effect, 34 states and Puerto Rico spent \$35.9 million less on OAA than they spent in the comparable six-month period a year earlier. Nineteen jurisdictions increased their OAA spending by \$4.5 million, making the net reduction in state OAA spending \$31.4 million. When \$9 million in state spending under new MAA programs is taken into account, the net decline in state spending becomes \$22.4 million. At the same time, the Federal Government increased its spending by \$36 million for OAA and paid out an additional \$8.4 million for MAA, making a total increase in federal expenditures of \$44.5 million (see box below).

How Program Works. The reason state spending declined while federal spending increased is that PL 86-778 established more favorable federal matching formulas than those provided in previous legislation. (Under these new formulas, three of the states which established MAA programs actually spent \$6.4 million

Spending Summary

	STATE	FEDERAL	TOTAL
OAA:			
Oct. 1959- March 1960	\$405,476,983	\$556,434,021	\$961,911,004
OAA:			
Oct. 1960- March 1961	374,110,928	592,436,331	966,547,258
Change	- 31,366,055	+ 36,002,310	+ 4,636,254
MAA:			
Oct. 1960- March 1961	8,961,925	8,448,757	17,410,682
Net Change	-\$22,404,130	+\$44,451,067	+\$22,046,936

CHART I

Changes in State Assistance Burden Under Kerr-Mills Bill

The following chart compares state and federal spending on welfare and medical programs for the aged before and after implementation of the Kerr-Mills bill (PL 86-778). The bill went into effect Oct. 1, 1960. The figures, compiled by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, compare

federal-state spending during the first six months of the Kerr-Mills program (Oct. 1960-March 1961) with spending during the previous comparable six-month period (Oct. 1959-March 1960). The figures show that while federal spending increased under Kerr-Mills, state spending showed a net decline.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE: OCT. 1959-MARCH 1960			OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE: OCT. 1960-MARCH 1961			INCREASE OR DECREASE IN STATE SHARE		
	TOTAL PAYMENTS	FEDERAL SHARE	STATE SHARE	TOTAL PAYMENTS	FEDERAL SHARE	STATE SHARE	UNDER OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE ONLY	STATE SHARE UNDER NEW "MEDICALLY NEEDY" PROGRAM*	NET INCREASE OR DECREASE
ALABAMA	\$ 28,992,484	\$ 21,496,084	\$ 7,496,400	\$ 31,409,061	\$ 23,208,097	\$ 8,200,964	\$ + 704,564		
ALASKA	564,546	356,778	207,769	553,541	348,731	204,810	- 2,959		
ARIZONA	5,261,076	3,780,600	1,480,476	5,210,512	3,770,645	1,439,866	- 40,610		
ARKANSAS	16,572,584	12,154,510	4,418,074	17,740,605	13,268,905	4,471,700	+ 53,626		
CALIFORNIA	143,207,839	63,244,880	79,962,960	138,356,741	68,921,775	69,434,966	-10,527,994		
COLORADO	31,274,268	12,156,647	19,117,721	31,480,281	13,966,832	17,513,449	- 1,604,272		
CONNECTICUT	9,481,645	3,684,038	5,797,607	9,312,076	4,109,415	5,202,661	- 594,946		
DELAWARE	410,809	273,093	137,716	383,707	254,136	129,571	- 8,145		
D. OF C.	1,227,397	769,009	458,389	1,362,604	834,380	528,224	+ 69,835		
FLORIDA	23,028,171	16,281,937	6,746,234	23,996,392	17,336,973	6,659,419	- 86,815		
GEORGIA	27,663,601	20,529,596	7,134,005	27,166,044	20,159,968	7,006,076	- 127,928		
GUAM	7,632	3,815	3,818	15,546	7,773	7,773	+ 3,955		
HAWAII	557,161	351,406	205,755	625,900	390,730	235,170	+ 29,410		
IDAHO	2,956,919	2,058,964	897,955	3,315,011	2,285,555	1,029,456	+ 131,501		
ILLINOIS	33,006,196	18,700,772	14,305,425	33,493,698	20,231,984	13,261,714	- 1,043,711		
INDIANA	10,537,595	6,654,229	3,883,366	10,455,277	6,788,289	3,666,988	- 216,378		
IOWA	15,672,820	9,607,968	6,064,852	17,261,791	10,566,994	6,694,797	+ 629,945		
KANSAS	13,549,371	7,780,889	5,768,481	13,514,985	8,805,636	4,709,349	- 1,059,132		
KENTUCKY	15,367,279	11,483,709	3,883,570	16,845,664	12,417,351	4,428,313	+ 544,743		
LOUISIANA	51,349,855	35,026,409	16,323,446	53,914,795	36,405,824	17,508,970	+ 1,185,515		
MAINE	4,559,858	3,272,255	1,287,603	4,548,121	3,339,231	1,208,890	- 78,714		
MARYLAND	3,465,761	2,236,360	1,229,400	3,601,808	2,367,689	1,234,119	+ 4,718		
MASSACHUSETTS	48,708,445	20,112,477	28,595,968	36,166,499	19,450,823	16,715,677	-11,880,291	\$ 7,299,717	\$ - 4,580,574
MICHIGAN	27,039,932	15,576,610	11,463,322	27,370,763	16,592,111	10,778,653	- 684,670	1,294,063	+ 609,393
MINNESOTA	24,705,357	12,647,069	12,058,287	25,789,272	14,247,877	11,541,395	- 516,892		
MISSISSIPPI	14,382,534	11,489,883	2,892,651	16,633,806	12,959,114	3,674,692	+ 782,041		
MISSOURI	42,100,852	28,115,945	13,984,907	41,716,013	27,822,391	13,893,621	- 91,285		
MONTANA	2,708,376	1,790,480	917,896	2,567,382	1,699,020	868,362	- 49,534		
NEBRASKA	6,457,978	4,236,221	2,221,757	6,679,063	4,640,385	2,038,678	- 183,079		
NEVADA	1,124,605	653,210	471,395	1,220,586	702,561	518,025	+ 46,630		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,281,594	1,313,225	968,369	2,401,207	1,475,736	925,472	- 42,898		
NEW JERSEY	10,086,311	4,619,780	5,466,531	10,320,942	5,312,685	5,008,257	- 458,274		
NEW MEXICO	4,333,359	3,040,734	1,292,625	4,671,036	3,374,117	1,296,919	+ 4,294		
NEW YORK	52,877,180	20,831,797	32,045,384	54,075,906	23,026,765	31,049,141	- 996,243		
NORTH CAROLINA	12,476,573	9,375,866	3,100,707	12,958,350	9,742,238	3,216,112	+ 115,405		
NORTH DAKOTA	3,875,110	2,036,570	1,838,540	3,934,319	2,376,935	1,557,383	- 281,157		
OHIO	38,968,459	21,619,757	17,348,702	40,535,039	24,415,883	16,119,157	- 1,229,545		
OKLAHOMA	42,151,521	25,336,911	16,814,611	45,118,006	29,171,234	15,946,772	- 867,839	27,734	- 840,105
OREGON	8,209,859	4,404,145	3,805,714	8,320,323	4,878,859	3,441,464	- 364,250		
PENNSYLVANIA	20,653,761	12,492,579	8,161,182	20,109,315	12,727,781	7,381,535	- 779,647		
PUERTO RICO	1,967,009	975,051	991,959	1,950,226	960,059	990,168	- 1,791		
RHODE ISLAND	3,221,345	1,696,686	1,524,659	3,311,049	1,915,580	1,395,469	- 129,190		
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,851,654	5,936,680	1,914,973	7,820,639	5,966,377	1,854,262	- 60,712		
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,320,349	2,375,802	944,546	3,312,738	2,347,692	965,045	+ 20,499		
TENNESSEE	14,038,255	10,581,975	3,456,280	14,086,589	10,668,766	3,417,823	- 38,457		
TEXAS	71,150,034	50,834,158	20,315,876	70,598,403	50,499,370	20,099,033	- 216,843		
UTAH	3,282,914	2,244,314	1,038,600	3,590,140	2,482,678	1,107,462	+ 68,862		
VERMONT	2,039,615	1,455,684	583,931	2,307,787	1,659,781	648,005	+ 64,074		
VIRGIN ISLANDS	82,247	40,755	41,492	91,976	46,087	45,889	+ 4,397		
VIRGINIA	3,909,550	2,923,610	985,940	4,540,186	3,465,894	1,074,291	+ 88,352		
WASHINGTON	26,233,019	12,476,726	13,756,293	26,151,161	13,627,418	12,523,744	- 1,232,550	209,917	+ 1,022,633
WEST VIRGINIA	4,351,951	3,323,183	1,028,768	4,431,147	3,438,501	992,646	- 36,122	130,494	+ 94,372
WISCONSIN	17,186,984	9,129,017	8,057,967	17,754,113	10,050,099	7,704,014	- 353,953		
WYOMING	1,419,305	843,173	576,132	1,449,120	904,598	544,522	- 31,610		
TOTAL	\$961,911,004	\$556,434,021	\$405,476,983	\$966,547,258	\$592,436,331	\$374,110,928	\$ - 31,366,055	\$ 8,961,925*	\$ -22,404,130

*Federal share: Mass. \$6,542,434; Mich. \$1,293,875; Okla. \$57,388; Wash. \$209,917; W. Va. \$345,144; total: \$8,448,757. Kentucky also initiated an MAA program during this period but did not report spending figures to HEW.

less on MAA and OAA combined in the first six months of Kerr-Mills than they had spent on OAA alone in the comparable period before Kerr-Mills went into effect. Chart 1, Col. 9).

PL 86-778 fixed federal participation in OAA and MAA as follows:

- For old-age assistance:

Under previous law, the Federal Government paid 80 percent of the average grant per recipient up to \$30. Of the amount in the average grant between \$30 and \$65 it paid between 50 and 65 percent, depending on state per capita incomes. The Kerr-Mills bill provided additional federal funds for vendor payments (i.e., payments to doctors, hospitals and other suppliers of medical services) up to an average of \$12 per recipient -- making a total of \$77 in which the Federal Government would share. The bill authorized new matching ratios for the vendor payments and provided that the federal vendor payment share be computed two ways, depending on which resulted in the more favorable matching for the state. (Under PL 87-31, signed May 8, 1961, the \$12 limit was raised to \$15, effective July 1, 1961 -- Weekly Report p. 711)

Thus, the states, particularly those already operating relatively extensive assistance programs, could, if they chose, maintain their overall OAA program at the same level as previously, but receive more federal money and consequently reduce their own contribution. (In practice, overall program levels were increased somewhat in a number of states after implementation of Kerr-Mills, but this increase amounted to about \$5 million nationwide under OAA, compared to a \$36 million increase in the federal share -- see box, previous page.)

- For medical assistance to the aged:

Kerr-Mills authorized the Federal Government to pay between 50 and 80 percent of all medical costs, again with the federal share depending on state per capita incomes. (The Government also pays for half of the program's administrative costs.)

Since the Government provides "open-end" MAA appropriations, the amount of federal money states may receive is limited only by the amount of state money legislatures are willing to expend. (It was expected that states would use state funds released or "freed" under the new OAA matching formulas (see above) to implement MAA programs.)

States operating OAA programs in which the average payment per recipient was \$77 (now \$80) or more, including an average vendor payment of at least \$12 (now \$15), stood to effect considerable savings by transferring elderly persons who required medical care only, and not other welfare benefits, from OAA to MAA. While the Federal Government provides no assistance over the \$80 grant under OAA, it shares in the total cost, however great, of MAA programs. (For a description of state actions in transferring patients, as well as released funds, to MAA, see below.)

Chart 1 Explained. State and federal assistance spending is shown in Chart 1. Cols. 1-3 show OAA expenditures by states between Oct. 1, 1959 and March 31, 1960. Cols. 4-6 show OAA spending between Oct. 1, 1960 and March 31, 1961. Col. 7 shows the amounts by which state OAA spending increased or decreased when the two periods are compared. Payments under the new "medically needy" (MAA) programs are listed in Col. 8 for the five states reporting such information. These amounts were added to the figures in Col. 7 to produce

Background References

1960 ACTION -- The Kerr-Mills program was enacted as part of the Social Security amendments bill of 1960 (HR 12580 -- PL 86-778). The bill was passed by the House June 23, under a closed rule barring amendments, by a 381-23 roll-call vote. It was passed, amended, by the Senate Aug. 23 by a 91-2 roll-call vote. The key vote in the Senate came Aug. 23 on an amendment by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) to provide a program of medical care for aged Social Security recipients. The amendment was rejected, 44-51 (D 43-19; R 1-32). A conference report on the bill was agreed to by the House Aug. 26 on a 369-17 roll call and by the Senate Aug. 29 on a 74-11 roll call. For complete details of the 1960 action and an analysis of the medical care issue, see 1960 Almanac, p. 148-165.

"FREE MONEY" -- The likelihood that overall state spending would decrease under the Kerr-Mills bill was projected in a CQ analysis of figures released by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare after the bill was signed into law Sept. 13, 1960. For a detailed explanation of the operations of the bill, see 1960 Weekly Report, p. 1588.

KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS -- For details of President Kennedy's 1961 proposals to finance medical care for the aged under the Social Security system, see Weekly Report p. 316.

LOBBY EFFORTS -- For a detailed discussion of the lobbying efforts of various groups actively concerned with the medical care issue, see Weekly Report p. 723.

the net increases or decreases in state spending on both programs shown in Col. 9.

Senate Committee Report

The Senate Committee staff report noted that "only six of the 20 states" with established or proposed MAA programs as of April 1 were judged to offer "comprehensive" services. The report concluded: "At the present time, it appears doubtful that the large sums required to implement the full scope of the MAA program will be made available by the states even with the Federal Government providing at least half the total costs" and that "the danger therefore emerges that the economic burden of the MAA program will tend to restrict the scope of benefits and the aged population to be covered, and thus fail to meet the long-range legislative intent of the program."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), committee chairman, said June 19 that the report showed "the need to make the Kerr-Mills program a supplemental kind of program" under a system of "basic health benefits to all the aged, financed by an increase in the Social Security payroll deductions."

The American Medical Association, while not commenting on the report, June 28 told CQ that in its opinion the Kerr-Mills law is being put into effect "rather rapidly" by the states. The AMA, in a booklet entitled "Helping Those Who Need Help," says most aged

CHART II

Implementation of Kerr-Mills Programs for 'Medically Needy'

The Kerr-Mills bill, adopted in 1960, affected assistance programs for the aged in two ways: (1) by providing more favorable federal matching ratios under Old-Age Assistance (OAA) welfare programs, and (2) by authorizing federal assistance for states which chose to establish new programs for the "medically needy"—persons

with incomes too high to qualify them for Old-Age Assistance but too low to cover their medical expenses. The official title of the new program is Medical Assistance for the Aged (MAA). The following chart shows the state implementation of MAA programs, actual and projected, as of July 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES	STATUS OF LEGISLATION			PERSONS ELIGIBLE		ANTICIPATED "1ST YEAR" COSTS			
	MAA PROGRAM IN EFFECT JULY 1, 1961 * Indicates program described as "comprehensive" by Senate Committee staff report.	IMPLEMEN- TATION OF MAA EX- PECTED IN 1961 OR 1962	NO PRE- DICTION WHETHER MAA WILL BE ADOPTED	NUMBER OF PERSONS EXPECTED TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR MAA	NEW PERSONS ACTUALLY RECEIVING MAA, OCT. 1, 1960 TO MAR. 31, 1961	TOTAL	FEDERAL SHARE	STATE-LOCAL SHARE	
								New Appropriations	Transfer From Other Health or Welfare Programs
ALABAMA		•	•	82,000		\$ 6,000,000	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 1,200,000	
ARKANSAS		•		535,000		79,596,000	39,798,000	2,446,000	\$ 37,300,000
CALIFORNIA		•		30,000		6,600,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	
CONNECTICUT		•							
DELAWARE		•	•						
HAWAII		•		1,200		200,000	106,760		93,240
IDAHO	•								
ILLINOIS		•							
KENTUCKY	•			87,000		1,974,800	1,493,000	481,800	
LOUISIANA		•		85,000		4,155,000	2,991,460		1,163,540
MAINE		•				3,375,000	1,625,000	1,000,000	825,000
MARYLAND	•			95,000		1,995,800	997,900	241,000	756,000
MASSACHUSETTS	•			475,000	3,090 ²	37,724,000	18,315,000		18,315,000
MICHIGAN	•			60,000	1,754 ²	9,600,000	4,800,000	1,710,000	3,120,000
MINNESOTA**		•		17,500		20,131,000	11,341,000	2,496,000	6,294,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE		•		21,283		595,250	345,250	250,000	
NEW JERSEY			•						
NEW YORK	•			800,000		115,000,000	57,500,000	10,250,000	47,250,000
NORTH DAKOTA	•			11,496		4,200,000	3,042,480	123,746	1,033,774
OHIO			•						
OKLAHOMA	•			40,000	327	900,000	607,860		292,140
OREGON		•		55,000					
PENNSYLVANIA			•	610,000		28,875,000	14,437,500	7,837,500	6,600,000
SOUTH CAROLINA		•		50,000		2,500,000	2,000,000	500,000	
TENNESSEE		•							
UTAH	•			16,000		1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	
VERMONT		•							
WASHINGTON	•			60,000	1,995 ²	1,500,000	750,000		750,000
WEST VIRGINIA	•			102,559	3,063	3,628,812	2,616,282	1,012,530	
WISCONSIN			•						
D. OF C.			•						
GUAM			•						
PUERTO RICO	•			70,000		876,708	438,354		230,818
VIRGIN ISLANDS	•			925		80,000	40,000	40,000	
TOTAL	13	12	8	3,304,963	10,229	\$331,007,370	\$172,345,846	\$33,389,426	\$124,023,562

1. Adoption of program not expected before 1962.

2. Not included in Massachusetts, Michigan and Washington totals are 17,253 persons who were transferred from OAA programs. Of this number 14,657 were transferred in Massachusetts, 2,591 in Michigan and 5 in Washington.

MAA program was not expected to be implemented in 1961 or 1962 in the following 21 states:

Alaska	Florida	Iowa*	Mississippi	Nebraska	North Carolina	Texas
Arizona	Georgia*	Kansas	Missouri	Nevada	Rhode Island	Virginia
Colorado	Indiana	Minnesota**	Montana	New Mexico*	South Dakota	Wyoming

*Enabling legislation passed in 1961 but no funds made available. **Contemplated program described as "comprehensive" but implementation not expected in 1961 or 1962.

SOURCE: HEW; SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

persons do not need help to meet the costs of medical care, and assails the Social Security approach as "socialized medicine." The booklet says the Kerr-Mills bill "would enable the individual states to guarantee to every American who needs help the health care he requires," and "must not be thrust aside without fair trial in favor of an unsound and dangerous alternative." The booklet says "the nation's physicians are at work in every state to put the new program into full effect."

State Breakdown. HEW July 17 listed 11 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as having MAA programs in effect as of July 1 (Chart II, Col. 1). Three of these states offered "comprehensive" MAA services, as defined in the committee report (see below). Another 12 states were designated by HEW as likely to implement MAA in 1961 or 1962 (Chart II, Col. 2). Of these states, two proposed comprehensive programs. HEW further listed 21 states as unlikely to implement MAA in 1961 or 1962, and six states for which it made no prediction (Chart II, Col. 3).

Highlights of the committee staff report:

Quality of MAA services offered -- The report defined "comprehensive" MAA service as providing complete inpatient hospital care; physician service for hospital, office-call and home-call patients; and prescription drugs. Programs which did not meet the "comprehensive" criteria contained such limitations on service as restrictions on the number of days of paid hospital care and of doctors' office and home calls, and deductible fees for prescription drug costs.

Number of persons eligible for MAA -- The report said that, in response to questionnaires, 20 states plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands estimated that 3.3 million of their total over-65 population of 8.2 million would qualify for MAA (Chart II, Col. 4).

Eligibility standards vary greatly from state to state, as do the proportions of eligible aged to the total aged population, the report said. The maximum income allowed individuals in order to qualify for MAA ranges from \$1,000 in Kentucky to \$1,800 in Massachusetts. About 10 percent of Michigan's aged population is eligible for MAA, while 80 percent qualify in Massachusetts. Oklahoma adjusted its income scales after April 1 to

permit more persons to qualify for MAA, and Michigan was in the process of doing the same.

Number of persons receiving MAA -- Five of the six states with MAA programs in effect between October and April reported a total of 27,482 persons had received aid in that period. But 17,253 of that number were individuals who had been receiving assistance through OAA prior to enactment of PL 86-778. Thus, the number of new individuals receiving MAA in the five states was 10,229 (Chart II, Col. 5).

The 17,253 transfers from OAA to MAA programs were mostly nursing home patients. Massachusetts alone accounted for 14,657 of these. Michigan reported 2,591 transfers and Washington reported 5. New York expected to place 17,500 OAA recipients under its MAA program.

Transfer of funds from OAA to MAA -- Five states planned to finance their total annual share of MAA costs with funds transferred from OAA and related state and local health and welfare programs. Three of these five -- Massachusetts, Oklahoma and Washington -- operated MAA programs between October and April. Eight other states and Puerto Rico anticipated large-scale fund transfers that would cover most of their MAA cost burden. (Transferred funds could be derived from several sources, such as "released" OAA funds (see above) or local medical programs which had not previously been eligible for federal matching.)

Anticipated annual cost of MAA -- The total annual cost of MAA in 20 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was estimated at \$331 million (Chart II, Col. 6), of which the federal share would be \$172 million (Chart II, Col. 7). However, \$124 million of the total state and local share -- \$4 of every \$5 -- would be money transferred from existing programs (Chart II, Col. 9). The remaining \$33.4 million of the state and local share would represent new appropriations (Chart II, Col. 8).

Projecting these estimates to include the remaining 30 states, District of Columbia and Guam, the annual combined federal-state cost of MAA would probably exceed \$800 million, the report said. Moreover, it said, if comprehensive service were to be provided in all states for the potential eligible population of 10 million aged, the annual cost could well exceed \$1 billion.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 87th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7444)	1262	\$ 6,089,244,000	\$ 5,948,566,000	\$ 5,948,466,000	\$ 5,967,382,500	\$ 5,967,457,500	\$ 5,967,494,500
Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR 7577)	1165	666,278,000	626,958,000	626,958,000	650,438,200	650,438,200	
Defense	1159	42,942,345,000	42,711,105,000	42,711,105,000			
District of Columbia							
Federal Payment	1229	39,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000			
District Budget		292,438,188	268,172,400	268,122,400			
Independent Offices (HR 7445)	942	\$ 8,625,561,000	8,424,098,000	8,404,098,000			
Interior (HR 6345)	940	782,387,000	752,319,000	753,319,000	822,649,850	813,399,850	
Labor-HEW (HR 7035)	839	4,282,148,081	4,327,457,000	4,327,457,000			
Legislative (HR 7208)	875	105,647,577	104,353,335	104,353,335	135,432,065		
Public Works							
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7371)	943	805,584,202	751,300,050	751,300,050			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5954)	911	5,371,801,000	5,281,865,000	5,281,865,000	5,327,631,000	5,327,631,000	
Mutual Security							
Military Construction							
Latin America Aid (HR 6518)	910	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	\$ 600,000,000
3rd Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 5188)	612	5,339,565,127	773,493,619	803,506,119	4,762,637,970	4,637,419,970	1,694,055,637
4th Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 7712)	1166	88,024,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000



THE California Legislature June 13 gave final approval to a Democratic-sponsored Congressional redistricting plan. The redistricting legislation, redrawing the state's Congressional districts to allow for an increase in U.S. Representatives from 30 to 38 effective in 1963, received final Assembly approval by a 63-17 vote and final Senate approval by a 27-10 vote. Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) July 7 signed the bill into law.

California's gain of eight new House seats -- the largest gain by any state in a single decade since the Civil War* -- came as a result of a population increase of 5,130,981 or 48.5 percent between the 1950 figure of 10,586,223 and the 1960 figure of 15,717,204.

The most likely result of the Congressional redistricting bill would appear to be a shift in the Congressional delegation from its current 16-14 balance in favor of the Democrats to a new balance of approximately 23 Democrats to 15 Republicans. (See Political Line-Up, below).

Passed concurrently with the Congressional redistricting measure was a bill remapping the state Assembly districts. Under the California Constitution, Congressional districts (except those which cross county lines) must consist of undivided Assembly districts. The composition of new Assembly districts is often of more interest to members of the Legislature than the Congressional district problem. California observers believe the party balance in the Assembly, currently 47 Democrats to 33 Republicans, may be shifted to a balance of approximately 52 Democrats, 28 Republicans.

The Congressional and Assembly redistricting bills bore all the earmarks of the traditional gerrymander -- unequal populations, contorted district shapes and the frequent combination of unhomogeneous population segments. Republicans protested loudly and said the Democratic-controlled Legislature was making "a deliberate attempt to wipe out the two-party system in California" and that "the word is out from the Kennedy Administration to make as many Congressional seats safe for the Democrats as possible." Democrats did not deny that the Kennedy Administration might have an interest in winning a maximum number of new Democratic seats to bolster Administration programs in Congress, but they argued that the redistricting bills were essentially fair and not as seriously gerrymandered as those created by the Republican-controlled Legislature in 1951.

Republicans at first considered launching a referendum petition in an effort to place the new redistricting laws in abeyance and force election of the eight new Congressmen at large in 1962. But Republican unity on the redistricting issue was shattered May 25 when 10 Republican Assemblymen broke with their leadership to support the Democratic redistricting bills. Many of the GOP

*Comparable pre-Civil War precedents are New York's gain of 10 seats (from 17 to 27) between 1810 and 1820 and Ohio's gain of 8 seats (from 6 to 14) between 1820 and 1830. Neither of these gains would have been as heavy, however, if the total size of the House had not been increased substantially following both the 1820 and 1830 Censuses.

Earlier Report

For additional details concerning the redistricting bills as originally reported out of the Assembly Elections and Reapportionment Committee, including Legislature debate and action on redistricting through May 28, see Congressional Quarterly's interim report, Weekly Report p. 930.

mavericks had been assured Safe Republican districts from which to seek re-election. Later, when the bills returned to the Assembly for final approval following Senate amendments, an additional seven GOP Assemblymen voted in favor.

The defection of more than a majority of the Republican Assemblymen to the Democratic bills was reportedly the principal reason for the decision, made by a 27-6 vote at the July 15 meeting of the California Republican executive committee, not to go ahead with the referendum petition challenge. Other factors were the high cost of obtaining the required 262,789 petition signatures and the difficulty of popularizing a complex issue such as redistricting.

Reapportionment Committee Chairman Robert W. Crown (D Alameda County) bypassed the regular GOP leadership to negotiate compromises on several points of dispute. Before initial Assembly passage May 25 Crown agreed to ask the Senate to make changes favorable to several Los Angeles Republican Assemblymen and to Reps. H. Allen Smith (R), Glenard P. Lipscomb (R) and Charles S. Gubser (R). (Weekly Report p. 930). These compromises were instrumental in winning 10 Republican Assembly votes for initial passage. In further negotiations following the first Assembly passage but before Senate action, Crown June 6 agreed to further changes aiding several incumbent Republican Assemblymen in Santa Clara and Los Angeles County. The latter changes were also of some benefit to Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R). Crown's June 6 compromises were in exchange for the seven additional GOP Assembly votes the bills received on final passage June 13. Democratic leaders reportedly felt the compromises would head off any move by the Republican state leadership to try to block the redistricting bills by referendum. Through the negotiated compromises the Republicans saved one or two Congressional seats and gained a good chance to retain a minimum of 27 Assembly seats -- the one-third necessary to kill a Democratic governor's budget or uphold a Republican governor's veto. (The redistricting measures did not affect the state Senate, currently balanced 30-10 in favor of the Democrats.)

Typical of the partisan sniping which accompanied considerations of the redistricting bills were the statements of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Brown. Nixon June 1 said that the "shameless and crude partisanship" of the Democratic redistricting plan was "the latest in a series of inept and bungling actions

CURRENT DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	INCUMBENT	POPULATION*
1	Clem Miller (D)	547,593
2	Harold T. Johnson (D)	406,506
3	John E. Moss (D)	665,064
4	William S. Mailliard (R)	377,910
5	John F. Shelley (D)	364,945
6	John F. Baldwin (R)	544,694
7	Jeffery Cohelan (D)	293,517
8	George P. Miller (D)	611,086
9	J. Arthur Younger (R)	444,387
10	Charles S. Gubser (R)	741,930
11	John J. McFall (D)	407,283
12	B.F. Sisk (D)	496,859
13	Charles M. Teague (R)	647,495
14	Harlan Hagen (D)	510,341

NEW DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	RESIDENT INCUMBENTS	POPULATION*	VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	1960 CONGRESS VOTE†		DEM. REGISTRATION‡
				Dem.	GOP	
1	Miller (D)	533,807	+29.1%	51.6%	48.9%	53.5%
2 (no change)	Johnson (D)	406,506	-1.7	62.7	37.3	60.5
3	Moss (D)	502,778	+21.6			62.5
4	None	310,651	-24.9			62.5
5	Shelley (D)	301,172	-27.2			66.0
6	Mailliard (R)	439,144	+6.2			59.8
7	Cohelan (D)	337,603	-18.4			56.0
8	Miller (D)	368,421	-10.9			62.0
9	None	381,225	-7.8			61.5
10	Gubser (R)	463,260	+12.0			52.0
11 (current 9th)	Younger (R)	444,387	+7.4	40.8	59.2	52.0
12	None	379,010	-8.4	34.0	66.0	53.5
13	Teague (R)	368,100	-11.0	36.2	63.8	54.0
14	Baldwin (R)	409,030	-1.1	42.1	57.9	60.0
15 (current 11th)	McFall (D)	407,283	-1.5	65.4	34.6	60.0
16 (current 12th)	Sisk (D)	496,859	+20.1			66.0
18 (current 14th)	Hagen (R)	510,341	+23.4	56.5	43.5	64.0

Los Angeles County Districts

15	Gordon L. McDonough (R)	389,753
16	Alphonzo Bell (R)	285,038
17	Cecil R. King (D)	773,555
18	Craig Hosmer (R)	423,225
19	Chet Holifield (D)	643,176
20	H. Allen Smith (R)	253,360
21	Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	719,856
22	James C. Corman (D)	435,392
23	Clyde Doyle (D)	532,779
24	Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	266,659
25	John H. Rousselot (R)	803,302
26	James Roosevelt (D)	512,676

17	King (D)	372,590	-9.9			68.8
19	Holifield (D)	393,986	-4.7			63.5
20	Smith (R)	379,370	-8.3			39.3
	Hiestand (R) ²					
21	None	369,983	-10.5			78.9
22	Corman (D)	392,600	-5.1			56.2
23	Doyle (D)	423,282	+2.3			65.5
24	Lipscomb (R)	407,654	-1.4			39.8
	Rousselot (R) ³					
25	None	389,625	-5.8			62.3
26	Roosevelt (D)	389,216	-5.9			63.6
27	None	374,283	-9.5			60.2
28	Bell (R)	591,822	+43.1			45.7
29	None	379,671	-8.2			63.7
30	None	389,762	-5.8			59.6
31	McDonough (R)	380,679	-8.0			61.3
32	Hosmer (R)	419,781	+1.5			56.3

27	Harry R. Sheppard (D)	503,591
28	James B. Utt (R)	1,014,460
29	D.S. Saund (D)	378,296
30	Bob Wilson (R)	722,476

33 (current 27th)	Sheppard (D)	503,591	+21.8	66.8	33.2	58.0
34	None	460,087	+11.2			57.0
35	Utt (R)	447,333	+8.2			39.0
36	None ⁴	430,573	+4.1			49.0
37	Wilson (R) ⁴	398,597	-3.6			59.0
38 (current 29th)	Saund (D)	378,296	-8.5	57.1	42.9	52.0

CURRENT STATE AVERAGE 352,874

NEW STATE AVERAGE 413,611

*Current district population figures and figures for new districts consisting of whole, undivided counties are based on final official 1960 Census reports. Figures for new districts which constitute only a part of one or more counties are estimates only.

†Based on the official vote received by major party Congressional candidates within the area of the proposed new districts. The 1960 Congressional vote breakdown is not available for those districts for which no figures are given.

‡Figures shown are estimated percentages of registered Democrats in each new district. The generally accepted statistical rule is that Democrats are favored in districts where their registration percentage is over 57 percent, while Republicans are favored in districts with 57 percent or less Democratic registration.

¹Incumbent had no major party opposition in 1960.

²Hiestand is not expected to oppose Smith in the 20th District Republican primary, but rather to be a candidate in the new 22nd District (incumbent Corman, 56.2 percent Democratic registration) or the new 27th District (no incumbent, 60.2 percent Democratic registration).

³Rousselot is not expected to oppose Lipscomb in the 24th District Republican primary, but rather to be a candidate in the new 25th District (no incumbent, 62.3 percent Democratic registration) or the new 29th District (no incumbent, 63.4 percent Democratic registration).

⁴Wilson may choose to run in the new 36th District (no incumbent, 49.0 percent Democratic registration) rather than the new 37th District (59.0 percent Democratic registration) of which he is a legal resident.



which have reduced Gov. Brown's prestige to a new low." Nixon said it was difficult to understand how Brown could have made "such a blunder.... He should have remembered that California voters, both Democratic and Republican, have always been independent in their voting habits. They resent cheap ward healing political power plays. They believe in fair play.... Wiping out men like Rep. Gordon L. McDonough who have given the best years of their lives in service of the state and nation and who have had the support of Democrats and Republicans in their Congressional and Assembly districts is just too raw for even the more partisan supporters of the Brown administration," Nixon said.

Brown June 2 said Nixon remarks "look like part of the old Nixon-Chotiner smear campaign." (Murray Chotiner is a Beverly Hills lawyer who formerly managed Nixon's Congressional and Vice Presidential campaigns.) "When the Republicans reapportioned the state in 1951," Brown said, "Nixon as United States Senator never uttered a word about the immorality of bad reapportionment legislation. Never in 10 years did he utter a word about it." Following Legislature passage of the redistricting bills, Brown said they were as fair as they could be and that they undid some of the "evils" of the Republican-sponsored redistricting of 1951.

Assembly Majority Leader William A. Munnell (D Los Angeles) June 2 said Nixon's criticism of Brown "was an example of cheap Chotiner politics in a form which inevitably reminds us of the disgraceful campaign waged by this pair against (former Rep.) Helen Gahagan Douglas (D 1945-49) as Nixon ruthlessly sought to scale the political heights."

Political Line-up

The political balance of the current California Congressional delegation is 16 Democrats, 14 Republicans. On the basis of the redistricting bill, it would

appear that the Democrats could hope for a new delegation as much as 27-11 in their favor. This would involve a Democratic gain of 11 seats and a GOP loss of 3 seats from the current levels.

The best the Republicans could hope for, if they were to wage an especially effective campaign in 1962, would be a new delegation only 20-18 in favor of the Democrats. This would involve a gain of four seats over current levels for each party.

The above calculations are based on the following estimates of the new districts:

A total of 25 seats will be rated either Safe or Leaning Democratic. The Safe Democratic seats will be the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 29th, 30th, 33rd and 38th. The Leaning Democratic seats will be the 1st, 7th, 9th, 22nd, 25th, 27th, 31st and 37th. The most vulnerable of these would appear to be the 22nd, 25th, 27th, 31st, and 37th.

A total of 12 seats will be rated either Safe or Leaning Republican. The Safe Republican seats will be the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 20th, 24th, 28th, 32nd, 35th and 36th. The Leaning Republican seats will be the 6th and 14th. Only the 6th would appear to be in any serious danger in 1962, thus assuring the Republicans a minimum of 11 seats.

The only seat which is currently classified as strictly Doubtful is the new 34th.

Democrats could achieve a delegation 27-11 in their favor by holding all their Safe and Leaning seats, carrying the Doubtful district and winning one GOP seat.

The Republicans could hold the balance to 20-18 in favor of the Democrats by carrying the Doubtful district and winning the 5 most vulnerable Democratic seats.

Congressional Quarterly's current estimate is a new California delegation of about 23 Democrats to 15 Republicans. This would involve a net Democratic gain of 7 seats and a Republican net gain of 1 seat over current levels.



LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

As the Republicans did in the 1951 gerrymander, the Democrats in the gerrymander of 1961 sought to telescope opposition strength into a minimum number of districts and to create for themselves a maximum number of districts in which they would have a moderate majority.

The Republicans were so successful in this that they were able to elect, in both 1952 and 1954, a delegation of 19 Republicans to 11 Democrats (contrasted to a delegation of only 13-10 in favor of the GOP before the 1951 redistricting).

But over the decade of the 1950s the increasingly Democratic complexion of California tended to wipe out the effects of the 1951 GOP gerrymander. In 1956 the GOP majority on the delegation fell to 17-13. In 1958, an exceptionally successful Democratic year in California, the Democrats moved into a majority on the delegation with 16 seats to 14 for the Republicans. They maintained that position in the 1960 elections.

If the basic Democratic trend continues during the decade of the 1960s, it seems probable that the Democrats will be able to maintain a margin of at least 26-12 if not better. But if the Republicans, possibly benefiting

from the leadership of former Vice President Nixon and the mistakes of the Democratic majority, are able to make a basic comeback in their California political strength, the Congressional delegation balance may swing back in their favor. As pointed out above, the best they could possibly hope for in 1962 would be a delegation 20-18 in favor of the Democrats and the odds are strongly against the GOP doing even that well. But it is altogether possible that a sustained and skillful GOP effort over the decade could gradually turn the tables and provide the Republicans with a slight majority of the delegation by 1970. The individualistic and volatile complexion of California politics -- swinging, for instance, from a 551,151 vote Republican gubernatorial majority in 1954 to a 1,029,165 vote Democratic gubernatorial majority

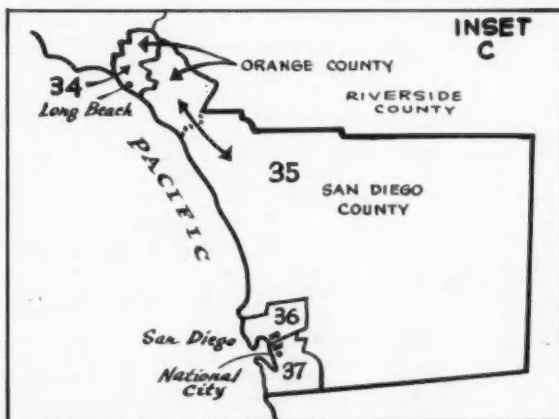
INSET B



in 1958 -- seems to be such that no gerrymander, no matter how skillfully conceived, can permanently cast the state into a safely Republican or Democratic mold.

District Characteristics

The 1st District (North Coast) consists primarily of mountainous country in which lumbering (principally of redwood), fishing, wine production, livestock raising and dairying are the principal income producing activities. Marin County, Southernmost in the district, is a suburban area to San Francisco and increasingly Republican in its political complexion. Eureka and Santa Rosa are the district's principal cities. (Incumbent Clem Miller (D); Leans Democratic. Republican strength in Marin County, which Miller reportedly had wanted cut from the district



in the redistricting, may endanger Democratic control in future years.)

The 2nd District (Northeast and Central) stretches several hundred miles from the Oregon border down the Sierra Nevada Range to Southern California. The district includes 19 of California's 58 counties. Livestock raising, mining, fruit growing and some lumbering are present in the district. Redding is the largest city. (Incumbent Johnson (D); Safe Democratic. Johnson fought successfully to prevent any change in district borders in the redistricting).

The 3rd District (Sacramento City and County), in the Central Valley, is the location of several Air Force bases and the Aerojet-General Corp., a large missile producer. Sacramento is the state capital. Fruit and vegetable farming is important in the areas of the County outside the city. (Incumbent Moss (D); Safe Democratic.)

The 4th District (North Central Valley) consists of prosperous wheat and cattle raising counties to the North and industrial, heavily Democratic Solano County, bordering on San Francisco Bay, to the South. There are several naval yards in Solano County. (No incumbent; Safe Democratic, especially with the inclusion of Solano County. Likely 1962 Democratic candidates include Assemblyman Lloyd W. Lowrey (Yolo County) and State Sen. Virgil O. Sullivan (Colusa County).)

The 5th District (San Francisco - Downtown, Water-front) includes the business district and residential areas of mixed but primarily middle and lower income levels. (Incumbent Shelley (D); Safe Democratic.)

The 6th District (San Francisco - West and South) contains residential areas to the West (many in the higher income groups), plus industrial areas in the Southern part of the city. (Incumbent Mailliard (R); Doubtful. Large portions of heavy Democratic territory were added to the district, giving it 46 percent more population than the neighboring 5th, in an effort to cause Mailliard's defeat. As an incumbent, Mailliard may be a slight favorite for re-election, but the Democrats would be favored to win the district against almost any other Republican candidate.)

The 7th District (Northern Alameda County-Oakland) includes Northern sections of Oakland, Berkeley and several neighboring communities. Residential areas, light industry and the University of California at Berkeley are located within the district's boundaries. (Incumbent Cohelan (D); Leans Democratic. A previously Doubtful district to which some Democratic areas have been added, though the Democratic registration percentage is low enough -- 56 percent -- so that Republicans might make a strong bid against a candidate other than Cohelan, who has demonstrated personal strength within the district.)

The 8th District (Central Alameda County - Oakland) includes parts of Oakland, all of San Leandro and Castro Valley. Industry is predominant in the urban areas. There is some farming in outlying areas. (Incumbent George Miller (D); Safe Democratic.)

The 9th District (Southern Alameda, Western Santa Clara County) includes San Jose and several other cities. Light industry and farming are dominant. (No incumbent; Leans Democratic. Leading possibilities for the Democratic nomination include Assembly Speaker Pro Tem Carlos Bee of Hayward; former Assemblyman Francis Dunn of Livermore; or Russell B. Bryan, Rep. Gubser's unsuccessful opponent in 1958 and 1960.)

The 10th District (Northern and Eastern Santa Clara County) includes the cities of Santa Clara, Gilroy, Palo Alto and Los Gatos. Light industry and fruit farming are principal income producing activities. Stanford University is located in Palo Alto. (Incumbent Gubser; Safe Republican.)

The 11th District (San Mateo County) is the home of many San Francisco commuters. San Mateo is the principal city. Light industry and farming areas are located within the district. (Incumbent Younger (R); Leaning to Safe Republican.)

The 12th District (Central South Coast) consists of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo Counties. There are several military installations (especially in the Monterey area), plus a developed tourist industry, fishing and livestock raising. (No incumbent; Leaning to Safe Republican. Most likely GOP candidate is Assemblyman Glenn E. Coolidge (Santa Cruz County). A likely Democratic candidate is State Sen. Fred S. Farr (Monterey County), who has previously demonstrated vote getting ability in generally Republican areas.)

The 13th District (Central South Coast) consists of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. Oil, farming and fishing are important industries. Santa Barbara, a vacation and retirement center, is the principal city. (Incumbent Teague (R); Safe Republican, at least for Teague. Another Republican candidate might have difficulty in carrying Ventura, Teague's home county, which normally votes Democratic.)

The 14th District (Contra Costa County), on San Francisco Bay, is a center of heavy industry. There are several important oil refineries. Commuting to San Francisco is possible over the Golden Gate Bridge. (Incumbent Baldwin (R); Leans Republican, at least for Baldwin. The district is less Democratic than Baldwin's previous district, but the Democratic registration is 60 percent and the seat would be Doubtful with any GOP candidate other than Baldwin. Baldwin is an exceptionally strong GOP vote getter in normally Democratic areas.)

The 15th District (Central Valley) consists of San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties. Agriculture and light industry are dominant. (Incumbent McFall (D); Safe Democratic, at least for McFall.)

The 16th District (Central Valley), embracing Madera and Fresno Counties, is primarily agricultural. The oil industry is important in the area. (Incumbent Sisk (D); Swife Democratic.)

The 18th District (South Central Valley), including Kings, Tulare and Kern Counties, is heavy farming country with some oil wells. Bakersfield is the principal city. (Incumbent Hagen (D); Safe Democratic.)

Los Angeles County Districts

The 17th District (South Los Angeles County) includes Los Angeles Harbor, heavy industry and middle and lower income residential areas. (Incumbent King (D); Safe Democratic.)

The 19th District (Southern Los Angeles County -- Whittier) consists primarily of middle income residential areas with some industry. (Incumbent Holifield (D); Safe Democratic.)

The 20th District (Northern Los Angeles County - Pasadena, Glendale, Burbank) includes higher income and conservative middle income areas, plus a small propor-

tion of low income districts. (Incumbents Smith (R) and Hiestand (R); Safe Republican.)

The 21st District (Central Los Angeles County and City) includes some downtown areas and has a high Negro population. (No incumbent; Safe Democratic. The state's only Negro Assemblyman, August F. Hawkins (D), is expected to seek and win this seat.)

The 22nd District (Northwest Los Angeles County) includes sections of the San Fernando Valley and the City of San Fernando. It is primarily residential but includes some manufacturing in electronics, aircraft, automobiles and beer. (Incumbent Corman (D); Leans Democratic with Corman as a candidate but would be Doubtful with any other Democratic nominee.)

The 23rd District (Central Los Angeles County) includes major industrial areas plus a number of residential communities in the lower to middle income groups. (Incumbent Doyle (D); Safe Democratic.)

The 24th District (Northeast Los Angeles City and County) is a foothill area including the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys. Residents are primarily in the high and middle income groups. There are some aircraft firms and defense subcontractors. (Incumbents Lipscomb (R) and Rousselot (R); Safe Republican.)

The 25th District (Eastern Los Angeles County) includes heavy manufacturing areas. The Aerojet-General Corp. has a major plant in the district. Residential areas are generally middle to low income. (No incumbent; Leans Democratic. Likely Democratic candidates include Assemblyman Ronald Brooks Cameron and former U.S. Rep. George A. Kasem (1959-61). Rousselot may decide to run from this district, which includes much of the territory of his current district.)

The 26th District (Western Los Angeles County) consists primarily of middle and lower income sections to which well-to-do Beverly Hills and Parkland areas have been appended. The district has a large proportion of Negro and Jewish population. (Incumbent Roosevelt (D); Safe Democratic -- unless Nixon, whose new residence will be in Beverly Hills, should decide to seek the seat. The outlook would then be Doubtful.)

The 27th District (North Central Los Angeles County), in the San Fernando Valley, includes the Lancaster and Palmdale aviation centers. The population is primarily in the middle income group. (No incumbent; Leans Democratic. Hiestand currently represents much of the territory of this district and may seek re-election from it.)

The 28th District (Western Los Angeles County - Santa Monica, Rolling Hills) is a conglomeration of wealthy, conservative areas along Santa Monica Bay. The district has the most gerrymandered shape and the largest population of any in the state. The University of California at Los Angeles is located in the district. (Incumbent Bell (R); Safe Republican.)

The 29th District (Central Los Angeles County) is a primarily middle-income residential area with a large proportion of elderly, retired persons. There are large Mexican-American population concentrations. (No incumbent; Safe Democratic. Assemblyman George E. Brown Jr. (D) is a likely candidate.)

The 30th District (Central Los Angeles County) includes business districts and varied but predominantly lower and middle income residential areas. There are some concentrations of Mexican-Americans and Eastern European ethnic groups. The district has a high proportion of pensioners. (No incumbent; Leaning to Safe

Democratic. City Councilman Edward Roybal (D), a Spanish-American leader, is expected to run for this seat.)

The 31st District (West Central Los Angeles County) consists primarily of middle income residential areas. The University of Southern California is located in the district. (Incumbent McDonough (R); Leans Democratic. Assemblyman Charles H. Wilson (D) is an announced candidate for the seat. If, as expected, Wilson wins the Democratic nomination, he will be favored because of the district's 61.3 percent Democratic registration. McDonough is planning an all-out fight to hold the district for the GOP, however.)

The 32nd District (Los Angeles County - Long Beach, Lakewood) is primarily residential with both middle and lower income groups plus a sizable number of wealthy, retired persons. Naval yards and oil drilling are important in Long Beach. (Incumbent Hosmer (R); Leans Republican.)

(end of Los Angeles County districts)

The 33rd District (Southeast - San Bernardino County) is farming and mining country. A large portion of the area is desert. San Bernardino and Redlands are the principal cities. (Incumbent Sheppard (D); Safe Democratic, at least for Sheppard. With another Democratic candidate, the district would be Leaning Democratic.)

The 34th District (Northern Orange County) includes essentially urban areas, including Fullerton, Garden Grove and part of Santa Anna. The district has both light industry and agriculture (orchards, truck farming). The population is predominantly middle income with a sizable number of upper middle income groups, including large numbers of retired persons. There is also a substantial Mexican-American population segment. (No incumbent; Doubtful. Assemblyman Richard T. Hanna (D) Orange County) is reported planning to seek the seat, but he may encounter stiff GOP opposition.)

The 35th District (South Coast) includes the cities of Orange, Costa Mesa, parts of Anaheim and Santa Anna, and rural areas in Orange County. The San Diego County portion of the district covers La Jolla, Oceanside, several small communities and rural areas. There are concentrations of retired persons along the coast, while agriculture is dominant in the rural areas. (Incumbent Utt (R); Safe Republican.)

The 36th District (San Diego Beach Communities) includes urban area to the north of the city of San Diego. There are large numbers of retired persons and others in the upper middle income groups. Most of the San Diego area Navy installations and aircraft plants are located in the district. (No incumbent; Safe Republican. Rep. Wilson may choose to move into this district.)

The 37th District (City of San Diego and South Bay Communities) includes several satellite communities, including National City and Chula Vista, in addition to San Diego itself. Working class neighborhoods are predominant. There are some Navy installations and one aircraft plant in the district. (Incumbent Wilson (R); Doubtful if Wilson seeks re-election from the district; Leaning Democratic with any other Republican candidate.)

The 38th District (Southeast), consisting of Riverside and Imperial Counties, has farming plus resort areas in the desert. Riverside is the principal city. (Incumbent Saund (D); Leaning to Safe Democratic, as long as Saund is the Democratic candidate; Doubtful with any other Democratic candidate.)

LIMESTONE LOBBY SCORES VICTORY IN AGRICULTURE BILL

The National Limestone Institute Inc. has scored a major legislative victory in the Agriculture Appropriation Act (HR 7444) which cleared Congress July 18. (See p. 1262)

The lobbying group's success was assured June 20 when the Senate rejected 26-64 an amendment that would have reduced from \$250 million to \$150 million the calendar 1962 authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP). (Weekly Report p. 1022) The House June 6 rejected a similar amendment 184-196. (Weekly Report p. 941)

The Limestone Institute, a group with 542 members, promotes "legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of limestone producers." In each of the last four years Congress has added \$100 million or more to the Administration's ACP budget requests, and much of these increases has been spent on liming material and fertilizer cost-sharing.

The House amendment, offered by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.), was designed to "force the ACP to curtail two of its present programs," one of which is the subsidy for fertilizer and liming materials. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), who offered the Senate amendment, said May 24 that "the strongest supporters of this increased (\$250 million) expenditure are those who stand to make the most money; namely, the Limestone Institute." About 20 percent of ACP funds are spent on liming materials annually, and an almost equal portion on fertilizer. In 1959, the last year for which complete figures are available, ACP spent \$37.9 million on liming materials and \$34.8 million on fertilizer, or 37.9 percent of its total expenditures.

The Limestone Institute estimates that about two-thirds of its membership is drawn from the Midwestern states. The chief states in production of agricultural limestone, according to the institute, are Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Kentucky. These seven states also are among the 14 which received more than \$1 million each in liming material cost-sharing in 1959. Liming materials consist mostly of limestone crushed to specifications which vary from state to state, small portions of hydrated lime, calcareous marl and, in some regions, crushed oyster shells.

Previous efforts to bar funds for liming materials from ACP have been unsuccessful. Former Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson proposed to drop the liming program in his 1954 ACP budget request of \$140 million. However, Congress voted an authorization of \$195 million, in effect sanctioning the use of funds for liming materials. (1953 Almanac, p. 132) The House Appropriations Committee reported June 2 that it had increased budget requests for the ACP six times in the past nine years. House and Senate amendments to cut ACP budgets have just as frequently been rejected, attesting to the popularity of the program and the reluctance of Congress to overrule its Appropriations Committees.

How ACP Works

The Agricultural Conservation Program was established by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, a New Deal measure designed to put money into the depressed farm economy. The program was started in the hope that states might in time take it over and receive federal grants to finance it. Only Mississippi has ever submitted a plan and it was rejected.

ACP operates on the national, state and county levels, with the Agriculture Department allotting cost-sharing funds to the states, which in turn distribute them among the counties. County and state recommendations are sent to Washington annually as guides in adjusting the national ACP for the following year.

The decision as to how ACP funds will be spent rests ultimately with two county-level units. The first (County ACP Group) selects conservation practices and cost-sharing rates for the area; the second (County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee) accepts or rejects individual requests for ACP aid. ACP funds usually cover about half the farmer's out-of-pocket conservation costs. The limit of ACP aid a farmer may receive in a year presently is \$2,500.

A farmer applying for ACP aid outlines his problem to the County ASC Office and chooses one or more practices in the county program. In addition, he specifies the number of units (acres, tons, cubic yards) of each practice for which he needs cost-sharing.

The ASC Committee considers his request in relation to the conservation needs of other farms in the area. If his request is granted in whole or in part he is told of the approval and the amount of cost-sharing he will receive. The farmer is not reimbursed until his conservation project is completed according to specifications.

Practices Encouraged. About 85 percent of all ACP funds support conservation practices with enduring benefits. Among these are establishment of permanent cover; improvement or protection of existing cover; and conservation or disposal of water. Well over 90 percent of all liming materials purchased under ACP is used for these practices. The balance of ACP funds supports conservation measures with benefits of limited duration, such as establishment of temporary cover and protection from wind and water erosion. In addition, ACP participants may use the research and credit facilities of related conservation programs: the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service and Farmers Home Administration.

Pros and Cons

Liming assistance has drawn the bulk of criticism aimed at the Agricultural Conservation Program. Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) June 19, 1953 called ACP "not a genuine soil-conservation program but a limestone

selling scheme program." Rep. Reuss June 6 charged that liming has "little to do with permanently conserving our soil" and is "primarily aimed at getting more production per acre."

The American Farm Bureau June 28 told CQ that it has opposed the liming program since the 1940s because the "Government is spending money to retire land and limit production, but liming makes land more productive."

However, the Limestone Institute told CQ June 28 that "good conservation" is its primary interest and that "liming is a genuine conservation measure." Conceding that liming material does increase land productivity, the institute pointed out that other conservation measures, such as irrigation, have the same effect.

Leading States

Fourteen states, all but three of them east of the Mississippi, received more than \$1 million each in liming material cost-sharing in 1959. Altogether these states accounted for \$27.9 million, or 73 percent of all liming material funds expended under ACP. The same states also received \$19.8 million in aid for commercial fertilizers, or about 56 percent of all ACP fertilizer expenditures.

Rainfall in the 14 states is sufficient to leach calcium and magnesium from the soil, leaving it in an acid condition. Liming material restores these minerals. The Great Plains states are less in need of liming because they have comparatively small annual rainfalls.

The 14 states receiving more than \$1 million in ACP aid for liming materials were as follows (figures are for 1959):

State	ACP aid for liming materials	ACP aid for commercial fertilizers
Ark.	\$ 1,018,369	\$ 650,605
Ga.	1,213,044	3,061,973
Ill.	3,055,407	2,601,218
Ind.	2,424,719	141,492
Iowa	1,193,505	70,188
Ky.	1,462,026	1,750,141
Miss.	1,096,396	2,407,002
Mo.	3,204,446	2,743,829
N.Y.	2,825,914	464,954
N.C.	1,679,197	1,778,849
Ohio	2,667,473	169,019
Pa.	2,270,554	1,307,730
Tenn.	1,462,021	1,890,491
Wis.	2,341,201	773,645
14	\$27,914,272	\$19,811,136
U.S.		
TOTAL	\$37,993,015	\$34,821,132

Partisan Split

Partisan rather than regional considerations seem to prevail in Congressional voting on ACP fund authorizations. Republicans generally favor the spending levels requested by the Administration, while Democrats favor higher amounts.

The 1961 Reuss amendment, for example, was defeated in the House 184-196. Republicans supported the amendment 104-48 while Democrats opposed it 80-

148. The Williams amendment was defeated in the Senate 26-64, with Republicans supporting it 17-16 and Democrats rejecting it 9-48.

In like manner, a 1953 amendment to limit the ACP authorization to \$140 million was defeated in the House 196-201. Republicans voted 152-54 for the amendment and Democrats voted 44-146 against it. A similar Senate amendment was defeated 22-51, with Republicans rejecting it 16-19 along with Democrats 6-32.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twelve new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public July 7, 1961-July 14, 1961. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 1244.)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically: Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Assn. of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- DAVID M. MARSH, 837 Washington, Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/10/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting casualty and surety companies."

Previous Registrations -- Marsh was the fourth individual to register in the employ of the Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies since 1948.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AUTOMOBILE LEGAL ASSN., 1047 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass. Filed 7/5/61.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 929, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the prepaid dues of certain membership organizations to be included in gross income for the taxable years to which the dues relate. Favor an amendment of the bill."

Expenses -- \$2,000 yearly.

● EMPLOYER -- Coordinated Marketing Agency Inc., 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- MILTON M. LEVIN, 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 7/5/61.

2. Registrant -- LESTER L. WOLFF, 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 7/5/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Any program which may affect the Philippine Islands or the tobacco industry."

Previous Registrations -- Milton M. Levin registered for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers (1959 Almanac p. 710 and Weekly Report p. 1005).

● EMPLOYER -- Kentucky Railroad Assn., 101 East High St., Lexington, Ky.

Registrant -- PHILIP M. LANIER, 908 East Broadway, Lexington, Ky. Filed 7/5/61.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation."

Expenses -- \$100 quarterly.

Previous Registrations -- Lanier was the second individual to register in the employ of the Kentucky Railroad Assn. since 1947.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSN., 1411 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/10/61.

2. Registrant -- JOHN T. KELLY, 1411 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/10/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In opposition to S 1552 and HR 6245 (bills to amend and supplement antitrust laws with respect to the manufacture and distribution of drugs) as now drafted."

● EMPLOYER -- Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West St., New York 6, N.Y.

Registrant -- PAUL V. MARTENSON, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/5/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the shipbuilding industry."

Previous Registrations -- Martenson was the fourth individual to register in the employ of the Shipbuilders Council of America since 1947.

● EMPLOYER -- The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROBERT OLIVER AND ASSOCIATES, 400 1st St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/10/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to HR 6722 and any similar bills affecting Title 22 D.C. Code, Sec. 3401-3403, insofar as they may be interpreted to restrict or prohibit the use of trading stamps."

Previous Registrations -- The firm of Robert Oliver and Associates was the second to register in the employ of the Sperry and Hutchinson Co. since 1955.

Citizens' Groups

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/5/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Support HR 7372 and S 1983 (bills promoting the foreign policy, security and general welfare of the U.S. by assisting people of the world in their efforts toward economic and social development and internal and external security)."

Farm Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Cargill Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- CARL BYOIR AND ASSOCIATES, 800 Second Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Filed 7/7/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interest is anticipated for a week to 10 days in opposition to subsections (b) and (c) of Sec. 401, Title IV of HR 6400, the so-called Omnibus Farm Bill."

Previous Registrations -- Shenley Industries Inc. (1948 Almanac p. 427); Sheaffer Pen Co. (1950 Almanac p. 781); Levitt and Sons, Inc. (1951 Almanac p. 695); Tile Council of America (1952 Almanac p. 437).

Foreign Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Philippine Tobacco Board, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Registrant -- COORDINATED MARKETING AGENCY, 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 7/5/61. (See Business Groups above).

Legislative Interest -- "Any program which may affect the Philippine Islands or the tobacco industry."

NAACP CONVENTION

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People July 10-16 met in Philadelphia for its 52nd annual convention.

The highlight of the meeting was the trip July 12 aboard the "Freedom Train" of nearly all of the convention's 1,000 delegates to Washington, D.C., in order to press for Congressional enactment of civil rights legislation. During the day-long trip about 65 of the group's leaders met with President Kennedy and the entire delegation met with several Members of Congress who had sponsored civil rights legislation.

NAACP Chairman of the Board Stephen G. Spottswood told the President that the group approved of his stand on civil rights, but said that the "absence of a clear call from you" for the enactment of legislation had been a "source of dismay" to those working for civil rights. The President told the group that his first concern was to "implement the laws we already have."

On Capitol Hill, the entire delegation was greeted by Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.). Clark said that of six civil rights measures currently before Congress, only two -- an extension of the Civil Rights Commission and elimination of the poll tax as a voting requirement -- had a chance of passage in 1961. In order to win enactment of all the measures, Clark said, "we must get Presidential support....(and) so far we haven't got it."

During the convention, the delegates endorsed:

● All methods of peaceful demonstration as a means of achieving integration.

● A recommendation to President Kennedy to fulfill his campaign promise for integrated housing by issuing an "executive order prohibiting racial segregation and discrimination in federally assisted housing" and setting up adequate machinery to enforce such an order.

● Legislation imposing punishments for lynching, empowering the Attorney General to bring civil action on behalf of persons denied rights under the 14th amendment, setting up fair employment practices, prohibiting segregation in federally aided programs, outlawing poll taxes and eliminating the filibuster.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 9 -- The NAACP released its annual report in which it stated that during 1960 political action increased in 95 percent of the areas affected by the group's voter registration program. It said the national Negro community "showed an increasing alertness to the gains and advantages possible for specific localities with large Negro electorates. The report also said the association's membership had increased 13 percent during 1960, to 388,347, and that for the third straight year its income had exceeded \$1 million. Expenditures amounted to \$1,188,630, the report said.

HUMAN EVENTS CONFERENCE

Human Events, a conservative weekly newsletter devoted to politics, July 14 and 15 held its second Political Action Conference in Washington, D.C. About 400 people from 43 states attended the meeting to hear 15 Members of Congress discuss methods for restoring "honest, limited Constitutional government." Among those addressing the conference were Sens. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.) and John G. Tower (R Texas).

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S JULY 19 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's July 19 press conference, the 14th of his term, held 3 weeks after the 13th: (Weekly Report, p. 962, 1183)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. I have a statement on Germany and Berlin, and I will read a few paragraphs of it, and it will be available for distribution after the press conference.

The Soviet aide-memoire is a document which speaks of peace but threatens to disturb it. It speaks of ending the abnormal situation in Germany but insists on making permanent its abnormal division. It refers to the Four Power Alliance of World War II but seeks the unilateral abrogation of the rights of the other three powers. It calls for new international agreements while preparing to violate existing ones. It offers certain assurances while making it plain that its previous assurances are not to be relied upon. It professes concern for the rights of the citizens of West Berlin while seeking to expose them to the immediate or eventual domination of a regime which permits no self-determination. Three simple facts are clear:

(1) Today there is peace in Berlin, in Germany and in Europe. If that peace is destroyed by the unilateral actions of the Soviet Union, its leaders will bear a heavy responsibility before world opinion and history.

(2) The people of West Berlin are free. In that sense it is already a "free city" -- free to determine its own leaders and free to enjoy the fundamental human rights reaffirmed in the United Nations Charter.

(3) Today the continued presence in West Berlin of the United States, the United Kingdom and France is by clear legal right, arising from war, acknowledged in many agreements signed by the Soviet Union, and strongly supported by the overwhelming majority of the people of that city. Their freedom is dependent upon the exercise of these rights -- an exercise which is thus a political and moral obligation as well as a legal right. Inasmuch as these rights, including the right of access to Berlin, are not held from the Soviet Government, they cannot be ended by any unilateral action of the Soviet Union. They cannot be affected by a so-called "peace treaty," covering only a part of Germany, with a regime of the Soviet Union's own creation -- a regime which is not freely representative of all or any part of Germany, and does not enjoy the confidence of the 17 million East Germans. The steady stream of German refugees from East to West is eloquent testimony to this fact.

The real intent of the June 4 aide-memoire is that East Berlin, a part of a city under 4-Power status, would be formally absorbed into the so-called German Democratic Republic while West Berlin, even though called a "free city", would lose the protection presently provided by the Western Powers and become subject to the will of a totalitarian regime. Its leader, Herr Ulbricht, has made clear his intention, once this so-called "peace treaty" is signed, to curb West Berlin's communications with the free world and to suffocate the freedom it now enjoys.

The world knows that there is no reason for a crisis over Berlin today -- and that, if one develops, it will be caused by the Soviet Government's attempt to invade the rights of others and manufacture tensions. It is, moreover, misusing the words "freedom" and "peace." For, as our reply states, "freedom" and "peace" are not merely words -- nor can they be achieved by words or promises alone. They are representative of a state of affairs.

A city does not become free merely by calling it a "free city." For a city or a people to be free requires that they be given the opportunity, without economic, political or police pressure, to make their own choice and to live their own lives. The people of West Berlin today have that freedom. It is the objective of our policy that they shall continue to enjoy it.

Peace does not come automatically from a "peace treaty." There is peace in Germany today even though the situation is "abnormal." A "peace treaty" that adversely affects the lives and rights of millions will not bring peace with it. A "peace

treaty" that attempts to affect adversely the solemn commitments of three great powers will not bring peace with it. We again urge the Soviet Government to reconsider its course, to return to the path of constructive cooperation it so frequently states it desires, and to work with its World War II allies in concluding a just and enduring settlement of issues remaining from that conflict.

Secondly, preliminary estimates of the Gross National Product in the second quarter of this year have been completed. The Nation's output of goods and services rose sharply to an annual rate of \$515 billion, a \$14 billion increase over the first quarter, reversing three consecutive quarters of decline.

Total personal income has risen steadily. In June it reached nearly \$417 billion, \$104 billion above its recession low of last February, and as you know, the Federal Reserve Board Index of Production increased two points in June, to reach a level of 110.

There are still, however, serious problems of unemployment in this country. As I said some time ago, unemployment is bad enough when there is a recession, but it is intolerable when there is prosperity, and I believe it important, therefore, that the country, the Administration, the Congress, remember, as we move into a period of advance, that there are still 5,000,000 Americans who are unemployed, 1,000,000 who are employed part-time, and we have to develop programs and actions that will make it easier for them to secure their jobs.

Finally, as you know, I had hoped to be able to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at Montevideo. However, during early August, the Congress will be dealing with many of the most important issues of this session, including the foreign aid bill, itself. Therefore, I consider it in the best interests of the alliance for progress that I remain here and work for those proposals on which our Latin American program and, indeed, our future relations with the entire free world so largely depend.

The delegation that I am sending to Montevideo will be led by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, and will consist of high-level, responsible people from other departments of the Government. They carry with them proposals to which I have given a good deal of personal attention and which have occupied the attention of the Government for some months, and which will, I believe and hope, mark an historic turning point in the life of the Americas.

Our task at Montevideo will be to build the framework of procedures and goals within which we can construct an American community of democratic states moving towards a better life for their people. This conference is the most important international gathering since the beginning of this Administration, for on its success very largely depends the future of freedom in this hemisphere.

MOBILIZATION PLANS

Q. Mr. President, are you now considering a declaration of national emergency, limited or otherwise, in order to call up the National Guard and Reserve units?

THE PRESIDENT: We are concluding this afternoon our review of what actions we might take towards strengthening the military position of the United States. Those decisions will be brought to the attention of our allies this week who are also -- bear heavy responsibilities in this area. They will be part of a speech which I will make to the country next Tuesday evening and will be presented to the Congress a week from today, and at that time the details of what we now plan to do will be made public.

CONVENTIONAL FORCES

Q. Mr. President, some months ago you suggested that our allies could contribute to Western security by increasing the strength of their conventional forces. Since then, nothing much seems to have happened in this direction.

Could you tell us whether you are satisfied with the pace of development in this field?

THE PRESIDENT: We will this week be talking with our allies about what we intend to do, and we will also have consultations with them about what we can in common do. There is going to be a Foreign Ministers' Conference in early August in Paris which will be preceded by preliminary consultations. At that time this will be one of the matters which will be before the Foreign Ministers.

We have the problem of concerting our activities with 14 other countries. Napoleon once said that he won all his successes because he fought allies. We are anxious that we make the consultations between all our allies, on all these questions, military, political, economic -- we will try to work out procedures which will permit close harmony in the actions of all the countries which bear responsibility as members of NATO. Therefore, in answer to your question, we will be discussing -- this will be one of the subjects to be discussed in the next two weeks.

BERLIN PEACE CONFERENCE

Q. Mr. President, in the note on Berlin yesterday, it said on several occasions that we are not wedded to the present situation in Berlin. In view of that, are we now planning to take an active lead in bringing about orderly and beneficial developments on Berlin, and specifically, how do you look upon the idea of an international peace conference on this subject?

THE PRESIDENT: The statement of yesterday plus the statement of today represents the view I want to express at this time on Germany and Berlin, and other views will be expressed, of course, as the time moves on. But this is where I stand for the present.

TAX STRUCTURE

Q. Mr. President, if your proposals for meeting the Berlin situation require substantial additional defense outlays, would you favor taxing to pay for this, rather than adding to the deficit spending? The Senate Majority Whip has suggested that we ought to meet this kind of cost with higher taxes.

THE PRESIDENT: As you know, our budget, if the economy is proceeding at what we hope will be a steady rate of growth, the present tax structure would bring in very substantial resources. I think we discussed in a previous conference that that tax structure is so strong that it contributed to strangling the recovery after the 1958 recession. Therefore, the judgment on taxes and on expenditures will be made in the light of what will produce the best economic situation for the United States in the coming months. We will make it clear at the time that we complete our review and our announcement as to what exactly we propose on taxes.

I will suggest, however, while we are on it, that both the previous Administration and this Administration recommended nearly \$840 million of tax increase in postal payment. That amount has been steadily scaled down, and yet we have been unable to get a vote in the House of Representatives on the issue, and no hearings have been held in the Senate. This is a matter which I am hopeful that Congress will deal with, because it represents an agreement between this Administration and the last Administration that we should not permit nearly \$1 billion deficit in the Postal Service. And a bill has just passed the Senate providing increased benefits for the employees which will add another sixty or seventy million dollars to the deficit which will take it over \$1 billion, if passed and signed by the President.

So here is at least one area, preliminary to a decisive answer to your question, to come in the next few days, that I think we should move on.

SCHOOL AID

Q. Mr. President, the whole bundle of school legislation was torpedoed in the House Rules Committee yesterday, and it is clear that one of the things that largely helped to sink it was the religious issue.

Will you discuss that problem, including the report that you have just about given up on passing school legislation in this first session of this Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I know we were defeated in the Rules Committee by a vote of 8 to 7. I will say that 7 out of those 8 votes came from members of Congress who were not sympathetic

to the legislation, nor did support me in the last election. They of course have their responsibility to meet. But the fact of the matter is that there are procedures available in the House of Representatives to adopt this bill in spite of the action of yesterday before the session ends.

Now, the Senate passed it by a generous majority, and it came out of the House Committee with support. I consider it to be probably the most important piece of domestic legislation. I am hopeful that the members of Congress who support this will use those procedures which are available to them under the rules of the House to bring this to a vote and that a majority of the members of Congress will support it. Every study that we made indicates the need for the legislation. There is broad general support in my opinion for improving our educational system. Anyone who has a child wants that child to be educated to the extent of its talents. This program is most important. In addition, included within that bill is a provision for the so-called impacted areas, and the July 1 date is past and those impacted areas are working on an emergency basis. So I feel that the impacted area part should stay in this bill, that I am hopeful will be considered by the House, and the majority of the members vote "aye" or "nay" on it.

This matter has been involved; education is a very important part of the life of this country, and there are strong feelings and the matter of religion has been brought into it, and other issues have. My view is that assistance of public education should be passed by this session. I am hopeful a majority of the members of the House would agree, because I think it would be a most important step forward and I am confident that Congressman Thompson and others in the House and Senator Morse in the Senate, working on it, will continue to use all of their energies to get this bill by, and I will sign it with the greatest possible pleasure.

DEFENSE FUNDS

Q. Mr. President, could you give us a broad estimate of approximately how much more defense funds you might be asking next week?

THE PRESIDENT: No, Mr. Lawrence. There will be a meeting in the National Security Council this afternoon, at which a final judgment will be reached. We do have an obligation to communicate our views particularly to those who are involved with us in Berlin. It will be presented to the Congress early next week and the American people early next week.

FREEDOM RIDERS

Q. Mr. President, will you give us your view of the Freedom Riders movement?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Attorney General has made it clear that we believe that everyone who travels, for whatever reason they travel, should enjoy the full constitutional protections given to them by the law and by the Constitution. They should be able to move freely in interstate commerce.

I am hopeful that that will become the generally accepted view, and if there are any legal doubts about the rights of people to move in interstate commerce, that that legal position will be clarified. We actually want those rights to be developed in a way which will permit them to be lasting and which will permit them to meet the needs of those people who have -- who wish to travel.

In my judgment, there is no question of the legal rights of the freedom travelers, Freedom Riders, that move in interstate commerce. Those rights, whether we agree with those who travel, whether we agree on the purpose for which they travel, those rights stand, providing they are exercised in a peaceful way. We may not like what people print in a paper, but there is no question about their constitutional right to print it. So that follows, in my opinion, on those who move in interstate commerce.

So without -- the basic question is not the Freedom Riders. The basic question is that anyone who moves in interstate commerce should be able to do so freely. It is a more substantive question, not the question of --

MILITARY EVALUATION

Q. Mr. President, in your consideration of the military requirements now in dealing with the Berlin situation and of the allied military re-evaluation, are you basing your judgment on the assumption that it is conceivable that we might fight a ground war in Europe over Berlin?

THE PRESIDENT: I am making my judgment on what I consider to be the relative power balance between the Communist bloc and ourselves, the attitude which the Communist bloc is now taking, and what possible needs we might have in protecting our commitments, and it is of vital interest.

I think we have to realize that we are -- that our commitments are far flung. We operate at the end of a long supply line, and others in some cases operate at the end of a short supply line. All this indicates the need, the very heavy burdens placed upon this country. We have commitments in Southeast Asia, we have commitments in Berlin, and we are being very vigorously challenged.

Now, in answer to your question, I think that we will make public, and you can make perhaps a better calculation after we give our figures -- as I said before, those figures should not be discussed, in my opinion, until at least those who share this burden with us have a chance to be informed.

This alliance, the NATO alliance, is going to move through very difficult periods in the coming months. Every country has its own strategic and tactical problems and carries particular burdens which other countries do not. If this alliance is going to move in concert, in my opinion we have to improve our consultation.

It took us, as you know, some time before we were able to come to a conclusion on the language of the aide-memoire. We are going to have to improve our consultation so that we can come to decisions more quickly. But I think we should realize, as anyone who has studied the history of alliances, how enormous a task it is to have 15 countries moving down the stream altogether over an issue which involves the security of them all, so we will inform them, and then the Congress, of what we plan to do.

FORTHCOMING SPEECH

Q. Mr. President, can you give us some details of the speech that you plan for the nation next Tuesday?

THE PRESIDENT: The speech will be a discussion of what our responsibilities are and what our hazards are, and what I think the situation appears to be at the present time, what its consequences could be, and what we must do and what our allies must do to move through not merely the present difficulties, but I would say we have to look forward to many challenges in the coming months and years.

So we will try to discuss the general problem that the United States faces in the security field in the summer of 1961, and not merely that tied to Berlin, but generally.

SPACE SCHEDULE

Q. Mr. President, could you tell us whether the space program and the launching of a man into orbit is going to come a little bit faster than we might have expected, due to the fact that a second short ballistic flight was scheduled for today? I don't know if it has come off yet.

THE PRESIDENT: I am not familiar with whether there has been any step-up in the previously announced schedule, and if there has been I will speak to Mr. Webb. But as I understood it, at the end of this year we are talking about the orbit, but that may not be the precise date now.

POPULATION CONTROL

Q. Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Craig.

Q. Mr. President, many countries receiving foreign aid from us are concerned because their expanding populations nullify the aid. The President of Pakistan referred to this in his speech to the Joint Session of Congress, and also in his speech at the Press Club. Since you are asking billions of dollars more in foreign aid, will you help countries control their expanding populations if they ask you?

THE PRESIDENT: I have said that before, Mrs. Craig, that this is a decision which goes very much to the life of a country, and it is a personal decision and a national decision which these nations must make. The problem is not altogether an economic one. We help countries which carry out different policies in this regard and it is a judgment, in my opinion, which they should make.

CONFIDENCE IN BOWLES

Q. Mr. President, while the White House has commented on the fact that Under Secretary of State Bowles is remaining in his job at this time, there still remains some doubt as to your own confidence in him and your own ideas on how the administration of the State Department is proceeding.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in the first place, contrary to some reports, I have never asked Mr. Bowles for his resignation, nor has he ever offered it. I have always expected that he would be part of this Administration until it concluded its responsibilities.

I have a high regard for Mr. Bowles, and he was my advisor on foreign policy last year. In all of my conversations with members of the State Department, the members of the Defense Department and members of the intelligence community having to do with the question of how we can best organize our talents -- and the White House -- how we can best organize our talents so that everyone is being used in a way which makes maximum use of their abilities.

Now, when General Taylor was appointed it was regarded as a diminution of the responsibilities of the Joint Chiefs, which it is not. But it came about as a result of a conversation between the Joint Chiefs and Secretary McNamara. We have the Killian Committee now examining the structure of the intelligence community. We have been talking about how we can make more effective the structure and the personnel of the State Department. We will continue to do so, because they are faced with unprecedented hazards.

As I said, when Mr. Rusk is going to be meeting with the Foreign Ministers on the vital question of Berlin, and Secretary Dillon will be meeting at Montevideo, this puts a great burden on the Department of State, which is the arm of the President in foreign policy. Mr. Bowles has my complete confidence. He is going on the trip which will take him to Africa and Asia, consulting with heads of states and with allies, and I expect that his trip will be most valuable, and I am confident that everyone who talks to him, Americans or heads of other states, will recognize that Mr. Bowles will be, I hope, a valuable part of this Administration as long as it continues and that he has the confidence of the President and the Secretary of State.

Q. Mr. President, does your answer mean that there is a possibility that he may be shifted, though, to some other responsibility more in keeping with his talents?

THE PRESIDENT: We have reached no judgment on how we are going to organize any of these departments. I put the general principle forward that we are going to attempt to maximize the abilities of everyone working in the government. If I came to the conclusion that Mr. Bowles could be more effective in another responsible position, I would not hesitate to ask him to take that position, and I am confident Mr. Bowles would not hesitate to take it. My judgment is now that he should stay as Under Secretary of State, and if there is going to be any change, I will make it very clear at the time. But he will continue as Under Secretary of State. I have no plan to ask him to assume new responsibilities. Any time that I think that he or anyone else in the Administration can do their job better in another way, I will certainly ask them, because as long as I am going to bear the responsibility of the Presidency, I am going to attempt to make sure that I do it to the best of my ability.

IMPACTED AREAS BILL

Q. Mr. President, Congressman Powell said yesterday, sir, that your intention is to veto any bill that may be passed for aid to education in federally impacted areas unless the general federal aid bill is approved. Would you veto a bill for impacted areas if the --

THE PRESIDENT: My judgment is that the impacted school bill should be part of general public assistance. That is the position of the Administration. Therefore, I am hopeful that the members of Congress who are anxious to secure the passage of this legislation should also recognize that we are not meeting our responsibilities if we merely pass the impacted area, but we should pass them both together. That is what we are working to do. As far as what action we would take, of course we would have to wait until Congress has made its judgment. But my view is that the best way to secure the passage of that bill is to treat this as a unit which I believe it is.

EASTERN EUROPEAN PEOPLES

Q. Mr. President, in your reply to the Soviet aide-memoire, you stressed several times the lack of the right of self-determination among the peoples of Eastern Europe and within the week you have issued a proclamation looking to the freedom of captive nations. Can you conceive in the event of any popular uprisings in Eastern Europe of a more active role for the United States in support of those uprisings than was the case in Hungary in 1956?

THE PRESIDENT: I think I will stand on the statement which we made at this time.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AID

Q. Mr. President, do you personally favor passage of aid to private schools as part of the National Defense Education Act, as part of the school package, which Congress should enact this year?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know, in the bill which we sent to the Congress, it continued the previous assistance given to non-public schools, to meet certain technical and defense requirements. The Office of HEW, I think indicated to the House Committee that the amendments which they added were not unconstitutional. Whether they are in public policy or not, and whether that would affect the final passage would be a judgment we would reach. They are not unconstitutional because they do not go across the board in a way which in my opinion is clearly unconstitutional. But the program which we support and which we hope the Congress would pass is the program which we sent up there. Congress has to make its judgment on those bills. But in my judgment the best bills were the ones that were most effective in meeting the problems, the legislation that we sent up there.

SOVIET ASSESSMENT

Q. Mr. President, Soviet Ambassador Menshikov is reported to have said that he did not think the United States people were either prepared or ready to go to war over Berlin. Do you think Ambassador Menshikov is sending back a correct assessment of the mood and temper of the American people?

THE PRESIDENT: I saw that this report came out of some function. I don't know how accurate it is, and whether that represents Mr. Menshikov's view. But I don't think it is possible that anyone could read the aide-memoire or the other statements which have been made by other governments and this government without realizing that this is a very basic issue, the question of West Berlin, and that we intend to honor our commitments.

FIRST SIX MONTHS

Q. Mr. President, tomorrow, as you doubtless know, marks the end of your first six months in the Presidency. In view of Laos, Cuba and now Berlin, I wonder if there is anything you would care to tell us about the vicissitudes of the Presidency.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would say that -- I think I said in the State of the Union address about the news will be worse instead of better, I would also say that Mr. Khrushchev would probably agree with that, in the sense that we are always conscious of the difficulties which we have but there are a good many difficulties which should be taken into consideration in considering future bloc actions, in considering their own problem, whether it is the food shortage in China or the difficulties in other parts of the bloc empire, relations between certain bloc countries, and all the rest. Now, as far as the United States, we have been pleased with the progress we have made internally, as far as the economy, the progress the country has made. We do feel we still have this problem of rather chronic unemployment. We are -- I am glad that we -- some of these bills which have been discussed for a number of years have passed. I am hopeful that we can add education to that and long-term borrowing authority for foreign aid. My judgment is that the American people and this government and the Congress must realize that we are in a long struggle which we will be involved with for a great many years against very powerful countries, nearly a billion people in them, with strong economies in some cases, and that we cannot look for success on every occasion. But I think if we have the patience and the willingness to take some setbacks without taking unwise actions, and recognizing that there are also other successes which may not be as dramatic to us but

certainly come within Mr. Khrushchev's calculations, that we can move through this period, I hope, protecting our vital interest and our commitments and also maintaining the peace. But no one should think that it is going to be easy.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

Following is the text of a July 13 letter from the President to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House transmitting draft legislation on water resources planning: (See p. 1264)

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am transmitting herewith a draft of legislation designated as the "Water Resources Planning Act of 1961." This draft supersedes the proposal transmitted with the letter of January 16, 1961, from the former Director of the Bureau of the Budget and now pending before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

In my message to the Congress on natural resources, I stated that:

"Our Nation has been blessed with a bountiful supply of water; but it is not a blessing we can regard with complacency. We now use over 300 billion gallons of water a day, much of it wastefully. By 1980 we will need 600 billion gallons a day.

"Our supply of water is not always consistent with our needs of time and place. Floods one day in one section may be countered in other days or in other sections by the severe water shortages which are now afflicting many eastern urban areas and are particularly critical in the West. Our available water supply must be used to give maximum benefits for all purposes -- hydroelectric power, irrigation and reclamation, navigation, recreation, health, home and industry..."

Maximum beneficial use of water rests upon comprehensive and coordinated planning by both federal agencies and states. This draft legislation will encourage and make possible such planning.

Legislation already introduced in the Senate and the House manifests Congressional recognition of the need for comprehensive planning for water and related land resources. The draft legislation adopts principles and procedures included in a number of these pending bills. Implementing the recommendations on comprehensive planning and grants to states for such planning made by the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources, the proposed legislation brings together in a single bill authorizations for complementary planning activities by federal agencies and state governments.

The regional or river basin commissions authorized by the bill will prepare and keep up to date comprehensive, integrated, joint plans for federal, state, and local development of water and related land resources. Existing laws will not be modified or superseded. The preparation of detailed plans and specifications for individual projects, and the construction and operation of works of improvement will continue to be the responsibility of appropriate federal agencies, states, or local groups.

Another important feature of the bill is the establishment of an interdepartmental group in the Executive Branch for coordinating river basin plans and for maintaining a continuing study of water supply, requirements, and management. The Water Resources Council will be composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Other departments and agencies with interest in the water resources field, will participate in the work of the Council on an ad hoc basis. The draft legislation provides that the chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President. I propose to designate the Secretary of the Interior as the first chairman of the Council.

The first major task of the Water Resources Council will be to establish, subject to my approval, standards for formulating and evaluating water resources projects. These standards will replace those currently in effect.

Finally, the proposed legislation would authorize financial assistance to the states enabling them to play a more effective role in planning for the development and conservation of water and related land resources. This is an essential element in promoting sound, comprehensive water resources planning.

We have a national obligation to manage our basic water supply so it will be available when and where needed and in acceptable quality and quantity -- and we have no time to lose. The planning authorized by this legislation will provide a vital tool for achieving effective water resources management.

Also enclosed is a section-by-section analysis of the bill. A similar letter is being sent to the President of the Senate.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

D.C. SELF-GOVERNMENT

Following is the text of a July 14 letter from the President to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House transmitting draft legislation for self-government in the District of Columbia: (See p. 1265)

Dear Mr. President (Dear Mr. Speaker):

I am transmitting for consideration by the Congress a proposed District of Columbia Charter Act. The draft bill would restore to District residents the basic right to local self-government through the elective process, a right enjoyed by all other American citizens. Restoration of suffrage and the responsibility to the people of the District for dealing with their municipal problems is long overdue. It is time to eliminate the last legal and constitutional anomaly in the United States and to reaffirm our belief in the principle that government should be responsible to the governed.

The draft bill authorizes (1) a locally elected mayor, a seven-member legislative council and a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives; (2) full participation by District residents in election campaigns; (3) a specific formula for regular annual payments by the Federal Government to pay its proper share of the expenses of the District government and to permit the District government to stabilize its long-range fiscal plans and its tax and borrowing programs; and (4) transfer to the District of certain independent agencies which perform essentially municipal functions and are closely related to other functions directly carried out by the District government.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Nation's legislative and executive branches of government, the Supreme Court, the headquarters of most of the executive agencies and a showcase for diplomatic missions, international visitors and our own citizens, as well as the residence of over three-fourths of a million citizens. The draft bill therefore authorizes the President to review and disapprove District legislative actions which would adversely affect a Federal interest; and obviously the Congress would retain authority to enact legislation to override any action taken by the District government.

In addition to the draft bill, I am enclosing a letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners to the District of Columbia, describing the legislation in some detail. A letter identical to this is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I believe that enactment of the proposed legislation will again vest in the residents of the District the fundamental right of self-government and will offer the Nation's Capital city the opportunity for more effective governmental organization and management. I hope therefore that early hearings can be held and that favorable action will be taken by the Congress on this important legislation.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

MEDICAL AND CHILDRENS' RESEARCH

Following are the texts of letters sent July 18 from the President to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House transmitting draft legislation to establish a National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and a National Institute of General Medical Services, and authorizing cooperative arrangements in child health research: (See p. 1265)

NATIONAL INSTITUTES

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am enclosing for consideration by the Congress a draft bill to authorize the Surgeon General to establish within the Public Health Service a National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and a National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

At present, there are seven separate Institutes within the Public Health Service. Each Institute focuses its attention on a

major disease problem. Each Institute organizes, arranges for financing, and stimulates a wide range of studies in its field. They have all made important contributions to our knowledge of the dangers in crippling diseases and advanced the frontiers of medicine.

It is now both appropriate and timely to elevate two additional areas of medical research activity to the level of Institutes. In this way, the kind of research effort that is needed to improve the health of children and to stimulate basic studies in the biological sciences will be assured. One of these two Institutes will deal with child health and human development. It will include a Center for Research in Child Health, as well as other activities not now covered by the existing Institutes. It is my belief that this concentration of attention in this field will help us discover some of the secrets of the aging process. In time, it will help us live happier and more useful lives.

The other proposal will convert the Division of General Medical Sciences in the Public Health Service into an Institute, thus recognizing the importance of its program. This new Institute will be an important center for research in the general medical sciences.

The purposes and functions of both of the new Institutes are outlined in detail in the attached letter from the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. I urge the favorable consideration of the proposal.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Transmitted herewith is a draft bill to authorize cooperative arrangements for research relating to maternal and child health services and crippled children's services. It complements the proposed legislation which I am submitting to you in a separate letter today, establishing an Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The proposed legislation will enable the Children's Bureau to carry out more effectively its responsibilities pertaining to the welfare of children. At present, the Bureau may conduct its own research, but it may not make grants or enter into other cooperative financial arrangements with other institutions. The proposed legislation will provide the necessary flexibility to enable the Children's Bureau to use either its own facilities or those of others. The need for this authority is outlined in the attached letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Without this legislation, the Children's Bureau is handicapped. I believe that handicap should be removed.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements, see Weekly Report p. 1217):

June 30 -- Announcement that the President June 29 returned to the Tariff Commission for further analysis and more complete information requests for use of escape clause proceedings to reduce tariff concessions to protect U.S. baseball and softball gloves and mitts, ceramic mosaic tile and cylinder, crown and sheet glass industries from foreign competition.

June 30 -- Remarks at swearing in of General Curtis Lemay as Air Force Chief of Staff.

July 1 -- Statement on ten years of economic cooperation between the U.S. and Pakistan.

July 1 -- Statement on the tenth anniversary of the Colombo Plan. The President said the plan was "a symbol of the economic aspirations of hundreds of millions of people in South and Southeast Asia.... It illustrates well the type of self-reliance and mutual cooperation -- learning to help each other -- which the U.S. particularly endeavors to further through its own foreign aid program."

July 2 -- Statement on the death of author Ernest Hemingway.

July 3 -- Letter to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy instructing him to petition the court for an injunction to end the maritime strike.

July 4 -- Release of text of telegrams exchanged by President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and Chairman of the Presidium Leonid I. Brezhnev relating to the 185th anniversary of American independence. The July 3 Soviet telegram extended congratulations and said, "History imposed on our peoples, on their governments, and on their leaders an enormous share of the responsibility for the preservation of peace, for the future of humanity. In order to carry out this great historical mission it is necessary to commence building, from both sides, enduring bridges of trust, of mutual understanding and of friendship. The Soviet Union has always striven and strives now to achieve this aim. The Soviet and the American peoples by right must go down in history as the two great peoples who made a decisive contribution to the cause of ensuring permanent peace on earth."

In his July 4 reply, President Kennedy said, "It is a source of satisfaction to me that on our 185th Anniversary the United States is still committed to the revolutionary principles of individual liberty and national freedom for all peoples, which motivated our first great leaders. I am confident that given a sincere desire to achieve a peaceful settlement of the issues which still disturb the world's tranquility we can, in our time, reach that peaceful goal which all peoples so ardently desire. A special responsibility at this time rests upon the Soviet Union and the United States."

July 5 -- Remarks on laying a wreath before the Bolivar Monument on Venezuelan Independence Day.

July 6 -- Release of June 29 letter to Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah in which President Kennedy said all major issues involved in negotiations for the U.S. share of financing the Volta River dam and smelter had been resolved.

July 6 -- Letter to Congress amending budget requests for fiscal 1962. The amendments would revise the Agency for International Development budget request from \$2,200,000,000 to \$1,690,500,000 with an additional \$700,000,000 to be provided by borrowing authority. The decision to finance the Peace Corps separately reduced the request by \$59,500,000. Military assistance requests were raised from \$1.8 billion to \$1.885 billion, and requests for administrative expenses for the Export-Import Bank were increased from \$2,750,000 to \$3,010,000.

July 6 -- Remarks to the Executive Board of the United Steelworkers of America.

July 6 -- White House release of letter from Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization Director Frank B. Ellis to Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon explaining his refusal to certify a \$5.5 million loan for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company under the Defense Production Act.

July 7 -- Release of June 22 letter from the President to Bolivia President Paz Estenssoro that aid extended to Bolivia was only "the first step in a continuing relationship of mutual respect and assistance" between the U.S. and Bolivia.

July 7 -- Letter to Adolf A. Berle Jr., chairman of the Task Force on Latin America, accepting the final report of the task force.

July 9 -- Announcement of the nomination of Navy Rear Admiral David L. McDonald to be Commander of the Sixth Fleet with the rank of Vice Admiral.

July 10 -- Announcement that the first overseas training school for the Peace Corps would be established in Puerto Rico and the first contingent of volunteers destined for Tanganyika

would report to the school Sept. 1. Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver Jr. said the school would also be used to train some volunteers assigned to Latin America.

July 10 -- Remarks to Citizens Committee for International Development on the foreign aid bill. The President said: "I consider this bill to be probably the most vital piece of legislation in the national interest that may be before the Congress this year. It involves the effort by this country for its own security, for its own well-being, to assist other countries in maintaining their security."

"We cannot live in an isolated world. And I would much rather give our assistance in this way -- and a large part of it consists of food, defense support as well as long-term economic loans -- I would much rather have us do it this way than have to send American boys to have to do it."

July 11 -- Remarks to Members of Congress and the Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors at ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sen. George W. Norris (R. Neb. Rep. 1903-13, Sen. 1913-43).

July 11 -- Greeting to Pakistan President Mohammad Ayub Khan on arrival for a state visit.

July 11 -- Toast in honor of Pakistan President Mohammad Ayub Khan at state dinner at Mount Vernon.

July 12 -- Letter to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) transmitting amendments to the proposed Defense Department budget for fiscal 1962 involving increases of \$9,568,000 which, in addition to amendments transmitted March 28 and May 26 would provide \$34,600,000 for 2,000 public quarters and \$27 million for construction and adjustment of support and technical facilities for missiles and space systems projects as a result of June 27 enactment of the Military Construction Act of 1961 (PL 87-57).

July 12 -- Letter to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations of \$153,532,000 for fiscal 1962, and \$6,831,000 for fiscal 1961 and prior years, and a budget amendment involving a reduction of \$2,843,000 in the estimate of the State Department for fiscal 1962.

July 12 -- Announcement that the President transmitted to Congress work plans for 19 watershed protection and flood prevention projects covering one and a half million acres in 16 states and Puerto Rico. The total cost of the projects was estimated at \$45 million of which \$27 million would be provided by the Federal Government. The states concerned were: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The President May 19 recommended 20 work plans for Congressional approval. (Weekly Report p. 924)

July 12 -- Statement upon signing of Plans for Progress by officials of eight large government contractors in which the companies agreed to open new job opportunities to members of minority groups. The President said it marked "an historic step forward in the effort to secure equal employment opportunity for every American of every race, color and belief." The agreements covered over 800,000 jobs.

July 13 -- Joint Communique issued following discussions between the President and Pakistan President Mohammad Ayub Khan during a state visit July 11-13.

July 13 -- Remarks to 1,850 American Field Service Students.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-85

S 1748 -- Increase distribution of Congressional Record to federal judiciary. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 4/27/61 -- Senate Rules and Administration reported April 27, 1961. Senate passed May 1, 1961. House Administration reported June 29, 1961. House passed June 29, 1961. President signed July 11, 1961.

Public Law 87-86

S 2083 -- Correct a technical inaccuracy in a law (PL 87-36) creating additional judgeships. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/15/61 -- Senate Judiciary

reported June 15, 1961. Senate passed June 21, 1961. House passed June 29, 1961. President signed July 11, 1961.

Public Law 87-87

HR 1258 -- Provide increased benefits, in case of disabling injuries, under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Education and Labor reported March 6, 1961. House passed March 21, 1961. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 28, 1961. Senate passed June 29, 1961. President signed July 14, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through July 14, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,257	8,175
Joint Resolutions	117	481
Concurrent		
Resolutions	32	349
Simple Resolutions	181	371
TOTAL	2,587	9,376

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2211 - 2257
HR 8028 - 8160

Resolutions

S J Res 117
S Con Res 31 - 32
S Res 171 - 181
H J Res 469 - 481
H Con Res 345 - 349
H Res 370 - 371

1. Agriculture

HOUSE

- HR 8050 -- Amend act re importation of adult honeybees. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/10/61 -- Agriculture.
HR 8073 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to extend conservation reserve contracts. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 7/11/61 -- Agriculture.
HR 8117 -- Amend section 107(a) (3) of the Soil Bank Act, as amended. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 7/12/61 -- Agriculture.
HR 8145 -- Similar to HR 8117. NYGAARD (R N.D.) -- 7/13/61.
HR 8149 -- Amend section 107 (a) (3) and section 107 (a) (4) of Soil Bank Act and section 407 of Agricultural Act of 1949. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 7/13/61 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 8072 -- Make appropriations for government of District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 7/10/61 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

HEALTH

HOUSE

- HR 8029 -- Provide medical care for persons engaged on board a vessel in care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

WELFARE

HOUSE

- HR 8028 -- Provide federal assistance for projects re prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses and provide training of personnel for work in these fields. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 7/10/61 -- Education and Labor.
HR 8083 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase outside earnings permitted each year without deductions, from benefits. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 7/11/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8104 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a woman permanently and totally disabled may become entitled to widow's insurance benefits without regard to age if otherwise qualified. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 7/12/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8111 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide illegitimate children may in certain circumstances become entitled to benefits notwithstanding state laws which otherwise prevent such. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 7/12/61 -- Ways and Means.

HOUSING

NO INTRODUCTIONS

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 2218 -- Relieve certain veterans who relied upon erroneous information from repayment of subsistence allowances paid to them under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 7/10/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 8144 -- Provide hospital care, in foreign hospitals for eligible veterans, who reside in Ireland or other foreign country, and who have not relinquished U.S. citizenship. LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/13/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 2226 -- Carry into effect a provision of Convention of Paris for Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 31, 1958. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 7/11/61 -- Judiciary.
S 2229 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain World War II losses. EASTLAND (D Miss.) (by request) -- 7/11/61 -- Judiciary.
S 2256 -- Amend section 5 of War Claims Act of 1948 to provide detention and other benefits to Guamanians killed or captured by the Japanese at Wake Island. CARROLL (D Colo.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 7/14/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 8044 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with First World Conference on National Parks. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8078 -- Amend Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act, 1962, re freedom of navigation in international waterways. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/11/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 8079 -- Amend Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act, 1962, re racial or religious discrimination against American citizens. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/11/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 8080 -- Amend Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 re freedom of navigation in international waterways. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/11/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 8081 -- Amend Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 re racial or religious discrimination against American citizens. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/11/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 8107 -- Plan participation of U.S. in New York World's Fair, at New York City in 1964 and 1965. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/12/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 8147 -- Establish Foreign Service Officers' Training Corps. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 7/13/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 8152 -- Implement provisions of International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of Sea by Oil, 1954. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 7/13/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 8159 -- Similar to HR 8107. HEALEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/61.
H J Res 478 -- Establish temporary loan guarantee program under Secretary of State in 1962 world sport parachuting championship at Orange, Mass. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 7/13/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 345 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. recognize a Cuban government-in-exile. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 7/10/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 349 -- Express sense of Congress on representation of China in the United Nations. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 7/13/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

S 2212 -- Provide judicial review of orders of deportation. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 7/10/61 -- Judiciary.
S 2237 -- Permit entry of certain eligible alien orphans. PASTORE (D R.I.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 8101 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.

5. General Government

CONGRESS

SENATE

S Con Res 32 -- Extend felicitations of Congress to East Orange, N.J., for having been chosen Nation's cleanest town. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 8047 -- Procure and install mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 7/10/61 -- House Administration.

HR 8075 -- Provide for redistricting of states by Director of Bureau of Census for election of Representatives in Congress where state fails to redistrict as provided by law. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 7/11/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 8108 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of the Government of the United States. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 7/12/61 -- Rules.

HR 8141 -- Revise laws re depository libraries. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 7/13/61 -- House Administration.

HR 8146 -- Similar to HR 8108. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 7/13/61.

H J Res 469 -- Provide Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution develop and present to Congress on or before Jan. 30, 1962, a comprehensive plan to make Corcoran Gallery of Art and its great collections of American art in District of Columbia a part of National Collection of Fine Arts. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/10/61 -- House Administration.

H J Res 470 -- Similar to H J Res 469. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 7/10/61.

H J Res 476 -- Reimburse uncompensated leave to Government Printing Office employees earned during fiscal year 1932. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 7/12/61 -- House Administration.

H Con Res 348 -- Extend felicitations of Congress to East Orange, N.J., for having been chosen Nation's cleanest town. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 7/13/61 -- Judiciary.

H Res 370 -- Provide for reading of Declaration of Independence in House of Representatives each year in celebration of Fourth of July. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 7/10/61 -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

HOUSE

H J Res 471 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SCRANTON (R Pa.) -- 7/10/61.

H J Res 473 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 7/12/61.

H J Res 474 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. providing for systematic reduction of public debt. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 480 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SISK (D Calif.) -- 7/13/61.

H J Res 481 -- Similar to H J Res 4. McVEY (R Kan.) -- 7/13/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 2214 -- Authorize Administrator, General Services Administration, to convey by quitclaim deed land to Silver Hill Voluntary Fire Department and Rescue Squad. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 7/10/61 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 8049 -- Provide a more reasonable monetary allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by civilian federal officers and employees upon transfer from one official station to another. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 7/10/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 8084 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Maryland. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 7/11/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 8099 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to remove limitation on maximum capital of general supply fund. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 7/12/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 8100 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re general supply fund. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 7/12/61 -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

HR 8040 -- Permit coverage under Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 and Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of employees of Tennessee Valley Authority heretofore retired or hereafter retiring under the Civil Service Retirement Act. JONES (D Ala.) -- 7/10/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8082 -- Provide recognition of federal employee unions; adjust grievances. JOELSON (D N.J.) -- 7/11/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8110 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide credit toward retirement for periods of hospitalization for service-connected disabilities immediately following discharge from military service. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 7/12/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8116 -- Provide annuities from civil service retirement and disability fund for widows of Government employees for certain additional periods. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 7/12/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 2215 -- Donate to certain Indian tribes some submarginal lands of the U.S.; make such lands parts of the reservations. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- S 2216 -- Transfer three units of Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to landowners of Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to landowners within project. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2224 -- Grant minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural deposits, on Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians. METCALF (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2441 -- Donate to Jicarilla Apache Tribe of Jicarilla Reservation, N.M., approximately 391.43 acres of federally owned land. ANDERSON (D N.M.) (by request) -- 7/12/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2244 -- Perfect method of collecting irrigation charges on Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. HICKEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 7/12/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2250 -- Incorporate National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Grand Army of Republic, organized 1883. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 7/14/61 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 8032 -- Amend Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/10/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8039 -- Prohibit reduction in per capita payments by reason of certain irrigation charges on Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. HARRISON (R Wyo.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8042 -- Amend Juvenile Court Act of the District of Columbia to grant court certain jurisdiction over parents. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 7/10/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8053 -- Declare that the U.S. holds certain land in trust for Jicarilla Apache Tribe of Jicarilla Reservation, N.M. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8074 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 and Business Corporation Act, re foreign corporations. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 7/11/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8076 -- Establish Advisory Board on Indian Affairs. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 7/11/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8077 -- Use more productively idle Indian lands in multiple ownership. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 7/11/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8086 -- Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit advertising re price, prohibit false advertising in D.C. re alcoholic beverages. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 7/11/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8098 -- Amend "An act to provide a 5-day week for officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the U.S. Park Police force, and the White House Police force." DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) -- 7/12/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 8113 -- Include Southern Ute Indian Reservation among reservations excepted from 25-year lease limitation. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 7/12/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIARY

SENATE

- S 2225 -- Fix fees payable to Patent Office. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 7/11/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2227 -- Relieve cities of Skagway and Hoonah, Alaska, of all liability to pay the U.S. for public works projects. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 7/11/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2230 -- Amend title 18, USC, re compensation to prison inmates for injuries incurred in employment. EASTLAND (D Miss.) (by request) -- 7/11/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2231 -- Amend section 3238 of title 18, USC. EASTLAND (D Miss.) (by request) -- 7/11/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2239 -- Amend "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," to remove statutory limitation on amount of property such society may receive, purchase, hold, sell, and convey at any one time. ERVIN (D N.C.), Long (D Mo.), Kearing (R N.Y.) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2242 -- Prohibit certain acts involving use of tokens, slugs, disks, devices, papers, or other things similar in size and shape to lawful coins or other currency of the U.S. SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Long (D Mo.) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2245 -- Amend act granting consent of Congress to negotiation of certain compacts by Nebraska, Wyoming and South Dakota to extend time for such. HICKEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.), Hruska (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 7/12/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 8035 -- Relieve Winthrop, Mass. LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/10/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8038 -- Prohibit certain acts involving use of tokens, slugs, disks, devices, papers, or other things similar in size and shape to lawful coins or currency of the U.S. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 7/10/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8048 -- Amend act of Aug. 3, 1956, re payment of annuities to widows of judges. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 7/10/61 -- Judiciary.

- HR 8094 -- Consent to Lower Niobrara River and Ponca Creek Compact between Nebraska and South Dakota. BEERMANN (R Neb.) -- 7/12/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8109 -- Amend title 18, USC, re certain prohibited uses of radio communication. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8114 -- Relieve Kensal School District, N.D. NYGAARD (R N.D.) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8115 -- Relieve Skagway and Hoonah, Alaska, of all liability to pay the U.S. for certain public works projects. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8142 -- Authorize certain communications to be intercepted in compliance with state law. KING (R N.Y.) -- 7/13/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 477 -- Grant consent of Congress to states to enter into interstate compact on mental health, authorize District of Columbia's participation. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/61 -- Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 117 -- Amend joint resolution providing for comprehensive observance of 175th anniversary of formation of Constitution of the U.S. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 7/14/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8096 -- Issue postage stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of first railway mail car run in U.S. history. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 7/12/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 475 -- Amend joint resolution providing for comprehensive observance of 175th anniversary of formation of Constitution of the U.S. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 7/12/61 -- Judiciary.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2217 -- Dispose of certain property to Kenosha, Wis. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 7/10/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 8041 -- Provide alert pay for members of Strategic Air Command. KING (R N.Y.) -- 7/10/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8043 -- Provide penalties for membership in Communist Party, permit compelling of testimony re membership and grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 7/10/61 -- Un-American Activities.
- HR 8045 -- Change name of Hydrographic Office to U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 7/10/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8052 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to dismantle the U.S. Mississippi. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 7/10/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8106 -- Re retired pay of certain retired officers of Armed Forces. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 7/12/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8135 -- Permit male nurses to receive commissions in Regular Army, Navy, and Air Force. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 7/13/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8154 -- Amend title 14, USC, entitled "Coast Guard," to extend application of certain laws re military services to Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 7/13/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

HOUSE

- HR 8046 -- Establish under National Science Foundation, a National Science Academy. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 7/10/61 -- Science and Astronautics.
- HR 8085 -- Similar to HR 8046. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 7/11/61.
- HR 8095 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. BROOKS (D La.) -- 7/12/61 -- Science and Astronautics.

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

SENATE

- S 2213 -- Convey interest of the U.S. in land to city of Sitka, Alaska. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2219 -- Authorize classification, segregation, lease, and sale of public land for urban, business, and occupancy sites, repeal obsolete statutes. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 8030 -- Amend act admitting Washington into Union to authorize use of funds from disposition of lands for construction of state charitable, educational, penal or reformatory institutions. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 2233 -- Establish Arches National Monument as Arches National Park. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 7/11/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2234 -- Establish Capitol Reef National Monument as Capitol Reef National Park. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 7/11/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2235 -- Establish Cedar Breaks National Monument as Cedar Breaks National Park. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 7/11/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2246 -- Provide optimum development of Nation's natural resources through coordinated planning of water and related land resources, establishment of a Water Resources Council and river basin commissions, and financial assistance to the states to increase state participation. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/14/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2257 -- Modify project for Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wis.; abandon 21st Avenue west channel. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 7/14/61 -- Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 8092 -- Designate from point on Canadian boundary near East Poplar, Mont., to southern boundary of Montana, south of Biddle, Mont., as part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 7/12/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8093 -- Designate from point near West Poplar, Mont., on Canadian boundary to point on Montana-Wyoming border near Biddle, Mont., as part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 7/12/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8112 -- Provide Secretary of Interior investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing as a national monument a site on Old Santa Fe Trail near Dodge City, Kan. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 7/12/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8143 -- Permit use of certain construction tools actuated by explosive charges in construction activity on U.S. Capitol Grounds. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 7/13/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8148 -- Establish John Peter Salley National Park in West Virginia. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 7/13/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8155 -- Amend act re rivers and harbors and flood control to add a new title re water resources planning. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8156 -- Similar to HR 8155. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 7/13/61.
 HR 8157 -- Similar to HR 8155. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/13/61.
 HR 8158 -- Similar to HR 8155. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 7/13/61.
 H J Res 479 -- Protect golden eagle. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 7/13/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

- S 2236 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/11/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2252 -- Amend Sherman Act by increasing penalties for violation. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 7/14/61 -- Judiciary.
 S 2253 -- Provide penalties for certain violations of section 1 of Sherman Act. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Carroll (D Colo.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 7/14/61 -- Judiciary.
 S 2254 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, to supplement antitrust laws re liability of directors, officers and agents of a corporation; increase penalties for violations of antitrust laws. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 7/14/61 -- Judiciary.
 S 2255 -- Supplement antitrust laws re procurement by Government agencies on sealed bids. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 7/14/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 8031 -- Give Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8033 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to authorize delegation of certain duties to employee boards. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/10/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 8051 -- Require all construction companies receiving prime contracts from Federal Government be required to perform at least 35 percent of actual work with their own forces. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 7/10/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8102 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time for making grants under Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/12/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8105 -- Amend section 4(e) of Natural Gas Act re rates of natural gas companies. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 7/12/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8136 -- Amend Sherman Act by increasing penalties for violation. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8137 -- Provide penalties for violations of section 1 of Sherman Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8138 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, to supplement antitrust laws re liability of directors, officers and agents of a corporation, increase penalties for violations of antitrust laws. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8139 -- Supplement antitrust laws re procurement by Government agencies on sealed bids. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8140 -- Strengthen criminal laws re bribery, graft, conflict of interest. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 8160 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to include flight attendants within definition of "airman." MACK (D Ill.) -- 7/13/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 H Con Res 346 -- Express sense of Congress re paying the national debt. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 7/10/61 -- Ways and Means.

COMMERCE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

LABOR

NO INTRODUCTIONS

TRANSPORTATION

HOUSE

- HR 8150 -- Simplify admeasurement of small vessels. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 7/13/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 8151 -- Amend title 14, USC, to require authorization for certain appropriations. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 7/13/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 8153 -- Repeal and amend statutes fixing or prohibiting collection of fees for services under navigation and vessel inspection laws. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 7/13/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TAXES

SENATE

- S 2211 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax transportation furnished solely by railroads in receivership. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 7/10/61 -- Finance.
 S 2238 -- Allow a deduction from gross income for expenses incurred in construction of family fallout shelters approved by OCDM. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 7/12/61 -- Finance.
 S 2248 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit charitable contributions, bequests, transfers, and gifts to UNICEF to be deductible for income, estate and gift tax purposes. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 7/14/61 -- Finance.
 S 2249 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to stimulate growth, activity, and employment in metal mining and coal mining industries. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 7/14/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 8036 -- Increase from \$600 to \$700 personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 7/10/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8037 -- Designate judicial precedents binding in administration and enforcement of internal revenue laws. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 7/10/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8097 -- Deny tax exemption to certain hospitals and similar organizations which discriminate against doctors of medicine. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/12/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8103 -- Exempt certain non-profit orphanages from manufacturers excise tax on automobiles, trucks, buses, etc. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/12/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8118 -- Exempt from tax transportation furnished solely by railroads in receivership. SIBAL (R Conn.) -- 7/12/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

HOUSE

- HR 8034 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty on shrimps; provide duty-free entry of unprocessed shrimps annually equal to imports of shrimps in 1960. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 7/10/61 -- Ways and Means.

Senate Passes Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, Upholds Authorization for Hanford Reactor in AEC Bill

96. S 1154. Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, consolidating and expanding exchange-of-persons programs. Passed 79-5 (D 50-3; R 29-2), July 14, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1261. For earlier votes, see Weekly Report p. 1252-53.)

97. HR 7576. Atomic Energy Commission authorization for fiscal 1962. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment to delete a \$95 million authorization for construction of electric generating facilities for the new Hanford, Wash., plutonium-producing reactor. Rejected 36-54 (D 11-48; R 25-6), July 18, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1257)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		96	97	Vote No.		96	97	Vote No.		96	97
Yea		79	36	Yea		50	11	Yea		29	25
Nay		5	54	Nay		3	48	Nay		2	6

96 97		96 97		96 97		Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. — Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.
96 97		96 97		96 97		
ALABAMA		INDIANA		NEBRASKA		SOUTH CAROLINA Johnston N N Thurmond N Y SOUTH DAKOTA Case Y Y Mundt Y Y TENNESSEE Gore Y N Kefauver Y N TEXAS Yarborough Y N Tower N Y UTAH Moss Y N Bennett Y Y VERMONT Aiken Y N Prouty Y ? VIRGINIA Byrd Y Y Robertson N Y WASHINGTON Jackson Y N Magnuson Y N WEST VIRGINIA Byrd Y N Randolph Y N WISCONSIN Proxmire Y N Wiley Y ? WYOMING Hickey Y N McGee ‡ N
Hill Y N		Hartke Y N		Curtis Y Y		
Sparkman Y N		Capehart ‡ Y		Hruska Y Y		
ALASKA		IOWA		NEVADA		
Bartlett Y N		Hickenlooper Y Y		Bible Y N		
Gruening Y N		Miller Y Y		Cannon ‡ N		
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Hayden Y N		Carlson Y Y		Bridges Y Y		
Goldwater N Y		Schoeppel Y Y		Cotton Y Y		
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW JERSEY		
Fulbright Y N		Cooper Y ?		Williams Y N		
McClellan Y Y		Morton ‡ Y		Case Y Y		
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW MEXICO		
Engle Y N		Ellender ? ✓		Anderson Y N		
Kuchel Y N		Long ? Y		Chavez ‡ X		
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW YORK		
Carroll Y N		Muskie Y N		Javits Y N		
Allott Y Y		Smith Y N		Keating Y Y		
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NORTH CAROLINA		
Dodd Y N		Beall Y ✓		Ervin Y Y		
Bush Y Y		Butler ? Y		Jordan Y Y		
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH DAKOTA		
Boggs ‡ Y		Smith ‡ N		Burdick Y N		
Williams Y Y		Saltonstall Y Y		Young Y N		
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		OHIO		
Holland Y Y		Hart Y N		Lausche Y N		
Smathers X Y		McNamara Y N		Young Y N		
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OKLAHOMA		
Russell Y Y		Humphrey Y N		Kerr Y N		
Talmadge Y Y		McCarthy Y N		Monroney Y N		
HAWAII		MISSISSIPPI		OREGON		
Long Y -		Eastland ? N		Morse ✓ N		
Fong Y Y		Stennis ‡ N		Neuberger Y N		
IDAHO		MISSOURI		PENNSYLVANIA		
Church Y N		Long Y N		Clark Y N		
Dworsbak Y N		Symington ‡ N		Scott Y Y		
ILLINOIS		MONTANA		RHODE ISLAND		
Douglas Y N		Mansfield Y X		Pastore Y N		
Dirksen ? ✓		Metcalf Y N		Pell Y X		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 56 through 60.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 112, 1113, 116, 117, 118.)

House Votes Evacuation Pay, 1962 NASA Authorization, Kills NLRB Reorganization Plan, Approves Maritime Plan

56. H J Res 435. Authorize commemoration in 1962 of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 367-12 (D 221-1; R 146-11), July 17, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1262)
57. HR 2555. Provide for advance pay for civilian government employees evacuated in cases of emergency in overseas areas or within the United States. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 285-86 (D 204-12; R 81-74), July 17, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1260)
58. HR 6874. Authorize fiscal 1962 appropriations of \$1,784,-300,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administra-

tion. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to, 354-59 (D 241-6; R 113-53), July 20, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1258)

59. H Res 328. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the National Labor Relations Board. Resolution of disapproval adopted 231-179 (D 78-167; R 153-12), July 20, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1259)
60. H Res 336. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration. Gross (R Iowa) motion to discharge H Res 336 from the Government Operations Committee. Rejected 184-218 (D 25-215; R 159-3), July 20, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1259)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60	Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60	Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60
Yea	367	285	354	231	184	Yea	221	204	241	78	25	Yea	146	81	113	153	159
Nay	12	86	59	179	218	Nay	1	12	6	167	215	Nay	11	74	53	12	3

56 57 58 59 60						56 57 58 59 60						56 57 58 59 60						- KEY -						
ALABAMA						ALASKA						ARIZONA						Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.						
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Udall M.	Y	Y	Y	N	N							
1 Baykin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	56 57 58 59 60						
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	ARKANSAS	?	?	?	✓	✓	5 Alford	?	?	?	✓	✓	IOWA						
2 Grant	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Coad	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Bromwell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
5 Rains	?	?	N	?	X	6 Norrell C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Norrell C.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
4 Roberts	?	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Hoeven	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	CALIFORNIA	?	✓	Y	Y	N	7 Cohelan	?	✓	Y	Y	N	7 Jensen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
ALASKA						14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
ARIZONA						11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	KANSAS	5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Udall M.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Miller C.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Avery	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Dole	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS						3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Ellsworth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
5 Alford	?	?	?	✓	✓	29 Sand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	29 Sand	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 McVey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Shelley	?	?	?	X	X	5 Shelley	?	?	?	X	X	4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	27 Sheppard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	27 Sheppard	Y	Y	Y	N	N	KENTUCKY	3 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Norrell C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
CALIFORNIA						4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
7 Cohelan	?	✓	Y	Y	N	13 Teague	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Teague	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	28 Utt	N	N	N	Y	Y	28 Utt	N	N	N	Y	Y	6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Wilson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Siler	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Younger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Younger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA	2 Boggs	?	✓	Y	N	Y
1 Miller C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	N	N	23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Hebert	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	N													8 McSween	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
29 Sand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																			
5 Shelley	?	?	?	X	X																			
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																			
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N																			
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y																			
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y																			
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y																			
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	Y	Y																			
28 Utt	N	N	N	Y	Y																			
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y																			
9 Younger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y																			
Los Angeles Co.																								
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	N																			
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	N	N																			

CQ House Votes 56 through 60.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 112, 113, 116, 117, 118.)

56	57	58	59	60	56	57	58	59	60	56	57	58	59	60	56	57	58	59	60	
6 Morrison	?	✓	Y	N	N	NEBRASKA									5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Beermann	Y	N	N	Y	Y	12 Taylor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
7 Thompson	Y	?	?	X	X	2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Whitener	Y	N	Y	Y	N			
3 Willis	?	?	Y	N	N	4 Martin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	10 Jonas	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
MAINE						1 Weaver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA								
1 Garland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NEVADA						AL Nygaard	Y	Y	?	Y	Y			
3 McIntire	?	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Baring	Y	Y	Y	N	N	AL Short	Y	N	?	Y	Y			
2 Tupper	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO								
MARYLAND						2 Bass	?	?	N	Y	Y	9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Merrow	Y	Y	Y	N	N	11 Cook	?	?	Y	N	N			
4 Fallon	?	Y	Y	Y	N	NEW JERSEY						20 Feighan	?	✓	Y	N	N			
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	N	N	11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	N	N	14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	N	19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
1 Johnson	?	?	?	X	N	13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Moeller	Y	N	Y	N	N			
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	N	N			
6 Matbias	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	N	N	17 Asbbrook	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
MASSACHUSETTS						4 Thompson	?	Y	?	N	X	14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Auchincloss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts	?	X	N	Y	Y			
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Cabill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
4 Donahue	?	?	Y	N	N	6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow	?	X	?	✓	✓			
7 Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
8 Macdonald	?	?	Y	N	N	2 Glenn	?	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Clancy	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	N	N	9 Osmers	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	12 Devine	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
11 O'Neill	?	✓	Y	N	N	12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	6 Harsha	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
3 Philbin	?	?	Y	N	N	7 Widnall	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	5 Latta	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO						4 McCulloch	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	AL Montoya	Y	Y	Y	N	N	23 Minsball	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Moorehead	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
9 Keith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NEW YORK						13 Mosher	Y	Y	N	Y	✓			
14 Martin	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	41 Dulski	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Schenck	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	?	?	Y	N	N	1 Scherer	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
MICHIGAN						1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	N	N	OKLAHOMA								
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	N	32 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
12 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	27 Barry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Becker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
10 Cedarberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Stead	Y	?	Y	N	N			
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Dooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Wickersham	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
9 Griffin	?	?	Y	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	?	X	X	✓	✓	OREGON								
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	31 King	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Green	?	Y	Y	N	X			
4 Hoffman	N	N	N	Y	Y	40 Miller	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
3 Jobansen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	39 Ostertag	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Durno	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
11 Knox	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	42 Pillion	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad	Y	?	Y	Y	Y			
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	34 Pirnie	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA								
Detroit - Wayne County						35 Rieblman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	37 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	28 St. George	Y	N	N	Y	Y	11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	N	36 Taber	N	N	N	Y	Y	30 Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	38 Weis	?	?	?	✓	?	28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
1 Machrowicz	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	29 Wharton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y	N	N	New York City						24 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	X			
MINNESOTA						5 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Walter	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Anfusio	?	?	Y	N	N	29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24 Buckley	?	?	Y	N	N	8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
6 Marshall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	12 Carey	Y	Y	Y	N	N	9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
7 Andersen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	7 Delaney	?	?	?	X	X	27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
9 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	N	N	23 Gavin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
3 MacGregor	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	N	N	19 Goodling	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
2 Neilsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Healey	?	?	Y	Y	Y	24 Keams	Y	?	Y	Y	Y			
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
MISSISSIPPI						10 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	N	N	16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Keogh	?	?	✓	X	N	22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	X	N			
6 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Multer	Y	✓	Y	N	N	17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Powell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Rooney	?	?	Y	N	N	10 Scranton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			
4 Williams	?	?	X	✓	✓	20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5 Winstead	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	18 Santangelo	?	?	?	X	X	18 Whalley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
MISSOURI						21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Philadelphia City								
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	N	N	25 Fino	Y	Y	Y	N	?	1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
9 Cannon	?	?	?	?	?	4 Halpern	?	?	Y	N	Y	3 Byrne	?	Y	Y	N	N			
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Granahan	?	?	Y	N	N			
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Ray	N	N	N	Y	Y	5 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	X			
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA						4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Toll	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
11 Maulder	?	?	Y	X	N	1 Bonner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND								
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 St. Germain	?	✓	Y	N	N			
2 Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA								
7 Hall	?	?	N	Y	Y	8 Kitchin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
MONTANA						6 Kornegay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Lennon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y	Y	N			
2 Battin	Y	N	N	Y	Y															
6 McMillan	Y	Y	?	?	?										6 McMillan	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Riley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										2 Riley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers	?	?	Y	Y	N										1 Rivers	?	?	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA																				
2 Berry	Y	N	N	Y	Y										2 Berry	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE																				
6 Bass	Y	Y	Y	N	?										6 Bass	Y	Y	Y	N	?
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N										9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N										8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Ewins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N										4 Ewins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N										3 Frazier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Loser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N										5 Loser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N										7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Baker	Y	N	N	Y	Y										2 Baker	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Reece L.	Y	N	N																	



Kerr-Mills Bill The 1960 Kerr-Mills bill to provide medical care for the aged appears to have a way to go before it achieves its objectives. A CQ study of the first six months of the bill's operation shows that while a number of states improved their programs, 32 states and Puerto Rico actually spent less of their own money on assistance than they were spending before. Meanwhile, the federal share went up by \$44.5 million. Much of the activity consisted of shifts of patients and state funds to take advantage of new federal matching ratios. However, the American Medical Assn. diagnoses the program as progressing "rather rapidly" and asks for a fair trial. (Page 1275)

Around the Capitol

In his press conference July 19, President Kennedy said the U.S. and her allies would continue to "maintain our rights" in West Berlin and safeguard the city's freedom. CQ reviews the history of the Berlin crisis.... The President sent to Congress draft legislation giving residents of the District of Columbia home rule, authorizing \$50 million over 10 years for planning water development projects and setting up two new institutes -- one for general medical and the other for child health studies.... The Government July 20 announced a \$3.9 billion federal budget deficit for fiscal 1961. (Page 1263)

California Redistricting

A final report on the Congressional redistricting recently enacted by the Democratic-controlled California Legislature shows the population, voting characteristics, registration figures and maps of all the new 38 California Congressional districts. Under the new law a party balance of about 24 Democrats, 15 Republicans appears likely. (Page 1280)

Pressures

Few Washington lobbies can match the success record of the National Limestone Institute which for the fourth year in a row has persuaded Congress to boost the cost of the Agricultural Conservation Program, despite opposition from the White House. A CQ fact sheet gives the details of this lobby effort.... The NAACP concluded its annual meeting. (Page 1286)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Cultural exchange, AEC authorization, p. 1299.

HOUSE: Agriculture Dept. centennial, evacuation payments, NASA authorization, NLRB and maritime reorganization, p. 1300.

Lead-Zinc Problem

Congress once again is wrestling with the perplexing and recurring problem of what to do about the domestic lead-zinc industry which, all agree, is depressed. The industry wants higher tariffs on foreign lead and zinc. The Administration is wary of the effect of this on other trade relations. Western lawmakers want import taxes and subsidies. Hearings begin July 25. (Page 1272)

Floor Action

The House killed the NLRB reorganization plan and accepted the Maritime Board plan.... Congress cleared bills authorizing funds for NASA, appropriating Agriculture funds, repealing a prohibition against higher railroad rates for non-first-class mail than for other express matter, and expanding water pollution control programs. Authorization of Atomic Energy Commission funds was in conference.... The Senate passed bills expanding exchange programs, and lowering duty free allowances. (Page 1257-62)

In the Committees

The omnibus farm bill, stripped of key Administration proposals, was readied for action in both Houses.... The House Rules Committee voted to block the President's school aid program for 1961 while a Senate Committee gave the President what he asked for in a five-year borrowing authority for foreign aid loans.... bills on conflict of interest, airport grants, the FCC, and two water projects were reported.... Special CQ reports describe Committee pressure for a speedup of Project Rover and give a biography of Rep. Clyde Doyle, potential Un-American Activities Committee chairman in the 88th Congress. (Page 1266-74)

